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PITTSBURGH... JANUARY 26, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XX.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 23, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your "*eccentric correspondent*" has but few events to chronicle to-day. But the transitory character of all things, in this sin producing world, admonishes us to lay hold of whatever comes within our reach to "point a moral or adorn a tale," and to be thankful for small favors in the way of business. Therefore, if your imaginations lead you to expect anything beyond random scribbling in this "letter missive," you may as well stop now, for there is scarce any fact to communicate, worth the "powder and shot" it costs to convey it.

After the reading of the Journal, to-day, the Speaker informed the *House* that he was prepared and ready to administer the oath prescribed by law to the transcribing clerk, which duty he proceeded to perform. Mr Boal then asked leave to withdraw the resignation of Mr. W. J. B Andrews, which was tendered yesterday. This was refused by a vote of 58 to 32. On motion of Mr Brooke, the House proceeded to the nomination and election of a Clerk, in the place of Col. Andrews. Ten gentlemen were nominated. On the first ballot, William Jack, of Pittsburgh, received 30 votes, Jacob Seiler, of this borough, 16 votes, David Fleming, of Harrisburgh, 28 votes, W. J. B. Andrews, 10, and 8 scattering—no choice. On the second ballot, Mr Jack received 44 votes, Mr Fleming 24, Mr Seiler 21, and seven scattering. On the third ballot, Mr Jack received 61 votes, and was declared duly elected, and was sworn in according to law.

Mr. Cummings of Fayette, offered a preamble and resolution remonstrating against the principle of allowing the retreating Clerk to fix *his* nominees upon his successor, and calling upon the House to authorize the clerk elect, to nominate his own transcribing clerks. This was hotly contested, but finally passed second reading, by a vote of 52 to 40. Mr. Butler now moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert "that the House will now proceed to elect three transcribing clerks." Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the amendment by inserting "two" instead of "three"—and now at it went the debaters, "horse, foot and dragoon." Mr. Cummings of Fayette, Brady, Butler, McFadden, Hinchman and Roumfort, each had their say. The Halls of Legislation were denominated a political huckster shop, in which bargains and sales were made to gratify the avarice and cupidity of the loafers of the Commonwealth, &c. &c. On motion of Mr. Hinchman, the resolution and amendment were indefinitely postponed: so that the House, after wandering about for an hour or two in the fogs of uncertainty, at last came back to the point from which they started. The business thus detailed, consumed nearly the whole time till the hour of adjournment. This is a specimen of the legislation within these halls: and how much more of like kind it will take "to redeem the character and credit" of this Commonwealth abroad, is a problem too abstruse for my mathematical comprehension. "Three dollars a day and roast beef" is not to be sneezed at these hard times, and therefore, while the mind is continually fed and invigorated by daily contest with its kindred spirits, the "body corporate" also fares largely every day, from the larder of the Commonwealth.

The Solons have not yet found out, that procrastination is the thief of time," and the session will soon be found near its close, when the scenes of hasty, partial and imperfect legislation, will again occur, for which this state is renowned; the vital interests of her citizens will remain unprotected and unprovided for, and another set of Legislators will be furnished, to enact the like fooleries at a succeeding session. This is greatly to be feared. The people must apply the remedy. I learn to-day, from the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that that Committee have issued their subpœna, and sent the Sergeant at Arms after the officers of the Berks County Bank, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the whys and wherefores of the overissues of that bank. Most likely we shall have some rich specimens of the science of finance when their disclosure is made.

In the *Senate*, to-day, very little of interest was transacted. The bill authorising Neville B. Craig as trustee, to borrow money on mortgage, was finally passed this day; when I said so in a former letter, the bill had only been *reported* by the Committee. Mr. Darsie presented, this morning, the petition of the Mayor, &c., of Allegheny city, remonstrating against the passage of the bill to authorise the rebuilding the Aqueduct, and also one from the select and Common Councils of said city, remonstrating against an appropriation of money by the state for that purpose; both were referred to the committee on inland navigation. The firm of D. H. Dotterer & Co., of the condition of whose contract information was sought by a resolution of Mr. Darsie, a few days since, have sent in a communication to the Senate, saying, that they thought, from the action the Legislature and Canal Commissioners had taken on the subject, themselves discharged, but that they were willing to settle and make all right. Whether this will be permitted to remain in this state, I cannot tell. Z.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1844.

In *Senate*, several matters of interest were presented. That body is becoming the scene of more interest, than in the early part of the session.

Mr. Bates, of Mass., presented important Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Mass, asking for an amendment of the Constitution in reference to the subject of Direct taxation and slave representation. The introduction of these resolutions excited a good deal of feeling among some of the Senators.

Mr King of Ala. regretted that the Senator from Mass. had felt it to be his duty to bring the subject to the attention of the Senate. He considered such a proposition as equivalent to one to dissolve the Union, and he did not think the Union would last for twenty four hours if the Resolutions should be adopted.

Mr. KING spoke with great excitement. He asked if Massachusetts desired to dissolve the Union; if she felt contaminated by association with the South.

Mr. Bates observed that he had made no efforts so discuss this question. He had moved to lay the subject upon the table and thus sought to avoid it.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Sevier, Merrick and Baghy, the resolutions were then received and laid upon the table, and the question of printing disposed of by a vote of 14 yeas to 26 nays.

The Senate then passed to the orders of the day, and Mr Evans closed his very able speech upon the Tariff. Mr. Woodbury intimated his intention of speaking, when the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution that the President give notice to Great Britain of the desire of this Government to terminate the provision of the Treaty of 1827 for the joint occupation of Oregon, reported that it was inexpedient to adopt this resolution at this time.

After some conversation the whole subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Adams then called for the orders of the day, being the report of the Select Committee on Rules and Orders.

Mr. Saunders of N. C. was entitled to the floor. Mr S. had but few moments to speak upon this subject, and spoke most zealously.

Mr. WINTHROP, of Mass., followed in the defence of the Right or Petition.

Mr. Adams moved a suspension of the Rules (objections being made) in order to offer Resolutions similar to those submitted in the Senate by Mr. Bates, affecting Slave Representation.

The House, 111 in the negative to 59 in the affirmative, refused to suspend the Rules.

At an early hour an adjournment was moved and carried.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

By the arrival of the steamer Britannia at Boston on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Liverpool papers to the 4th January, inclusive, have been received.

The intelligence on the whole is very meagre. We extract the most interesting items from our eastern exchanges.

In England nothing of interest had occurred. The markets maintained themselves, and the state of trade generally for the past year is described as sound and wholesome.

Cotton was up. Great excitement in the market.

The state of trade in Manchester, and the manufacturing districts generally, is improving: and the London Times of the 4th, in an article advocating a more open and extended system of international trade, represents the general result of the trade circulars as highly favorable.

Madame Catalina is dead. She was fifty-nine years of age, and has left a fortune of £332,000.

The health of Earl Gray continues in a very precarious state.

The London Money Market remained without alteration. The last sales of American securities were—Pennsylvania 5's 68; Alabama 61; Indiana and Illinois 41; Ohio 6's 90; Tennessee 90; U. S. Bank shares 1; New York 5's 93.

Parliament was to meet on the first of February.

The venerable Lord Lynedoch died at his residence in London on the 18th ult.

The Independence packet ship, Capt. Nye, carried out the President's message, which is criticised by the London press very sharply, both for what it says and what it omits to say—for its tone in regard to Oregon and Mexico, and for its silence respecting the doctrine of repudiation.

Ireland remained in *statu quo*—O'Connell still keeping himself in public view as much as possible, by writing letters.

The Newry Telegraph reports of the linen trade in the North of Ireland, "that every operative to be met with has his hands full of work, and that wages had increased full thirty per cent."

The resistance to the collection of poor rates, in Ireland though unobserved for a time, continues. In the Castlebar Union, the Guardians are in debt on account of the arrears; but they deprecate making a new rate, which the Poor law Commissioners wish them to do.

The Crown Solicitor has addressed a formal notice to Mr. O'Connell, Mr. J. O'Connell, Messrs. Steel, Gray, Barrett, Duffy, Ray, the Rev. J. Tierney, and even to the Rev. P. J. Tyrrell, who is no more, that their trial will be held at the bar, in the Court of Queen's Bench Dublin, on Monday the 15th inst.

The intelligence from India and China possesses no peculiar interest.

It is confidently stated that an intimation has been conveyed to the Duc de Bordeaux that the holding of levees for the reception of so many persons, subjects of an allied power, and his continued residence in England, are not agreeble to the British Government.—This intimation has, it is added, changed the plans of the Duc de Bordeadx, and his early departure is anticipated.

In *France*, tranquility prevails—the Chamber of Deputies assembled on 27th December, and the King's speech speaks gratefully of the "honorable position and increasing prosperity" of the country to which the wisdom and the firmness of Louis Phillipe have so mainly contributed.

The Royal Court of Paris decided, on Wednesday last, that East Indian slaves, as well as all other slaves, recover their liberty the moment their feet touch on the territory of France.

SCOTLAND.—A number of friends to the Free Protesting Church of Scotland met in Canonmills Hall, at Edinburgh, on the 14th ult, to hear reports from the deputations that had recently visited England. Mr Tweedie stated that the Committee had divided England into twenty districts, to be visited by different deputations. In spite of much vituperation and opposition, those deputations had everywhere been well received. Altogether a sum of 25,000*l.* had been realized from the former and recent visits; and some of the deputations were still prosecuting the work. Mr Candlish regretted that their Evangelical brethren of the Church of England did not show them much countenance.

Spain, as heretofore, seems a prey to distracted councils, and all the violence of unrestrained passions.

Olozaga would seem to have fled into Portugal, and yet the latest rumor was that Gonzales Bravo, not satisfied with the temper of the Cortes, had done what, for attempting to induce the Queen to do, Olozaga was sacrificed—prorogued the Cortes with a view to their dissolution.

The State Debt Question.

The following is the memorial offered by Mr. WILLIAMS as an amendment to Mr. BIDDLE's resolutions at the late meeting at the Court House, and which was lost by a few votes:

MEMORIAL

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, Respectively Showeth,—That they feel sensibly the disgrace that rests on our Commonwealth from the nonpayment of the interest on her just and acknowledged debts, and approach to ask relief at your hands.

While some of our sister States, who have without sufficient caution become debtors, possess not the means immediately to relieve themselves, it is well known that such is not the condition of this great and powerful State. Her resources are ample, and it requires but a manly effort to relieve her from all her embarrassment.

The first means of relief that presents itself, is the sale of the Canals and Railroads of the State. This resource commends itself, particularly, as it was to construct them principally, that the State has become indebted, and if she cannot pay those who furnished the means for their construction, the interest on the money lent for that purpose, it is consistent with common sense and common honesty, that they should be offered to her creditors on fair terms, or in other words, that they should be sold payable in the Stock of the State.

Your Memorialists, therefore pray that your Honorable bodies would pass a law for the sale of the Canals and Rail Roads of the State, at auction, payable in the State Loans at par.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that if a sale of the Public Improvements should be effected, that it will not be difficult to assess a tax which will be ample for the payment of the interest on the remainder of the debt. And if such tax is fairly apportioned on every county in the State, and the County officers made responsible under heavy penalties, for its prompt collection and immediate payment, that it will not be onerous to any. They therefore pray your Honorable bodies immediately to assess and apportion such a tax as will redeem the credit of the Commonwealth from the obloquy under which it lies.

Until recently, the name of Pennsylvania, has been synonymous with everything that was just, upright and honest, and every citizen of our Commonwealth, in whatever portion of the globe his lot might be cast, felt proud of his birthright; lately we have suffered our fair name to be questioned, by neglecting to fulfil our just engagements. Your Memorialists therefore implore that this may not continue, but that by a unanimous effort the State may be disenthralled from her embarrassments—that her citizens may again feel proud to call themselves Pennsylvanians.

January, 1844.

This memorial is circulating in the eastern part of the State, and appears to meet with the approbation of the majority of the press, and as far as we have seen, the entire Antimasonic and Whig press. It commends itself, in our opinion, to the common sense of every patriotic Pennsylvanian, and we would suggest the propriety of its being circulated and signed by every citizen favorable to it, that the hands of our Senator, Mr. DARSIE, who is known to be friendly to its recommendations, may be strengthened in its support.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright to Rev. Dr. Potts.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—The first half of your letter is taken up with matters to which I shall reply very briefly.

In the first place you still discuss the question as to who is the assailing party in this controversy, and reiterate your conviction that it is I who am the aggressor. My dear sir, let us drop this discussion. I can by no means admit the justice of your charge—Let the public decide between us on this point—I am quite willing to submit it to their decision.

In the second place you speak of the "angry and lordly tone" of my last letter—its discourteous language," designed "to anger you—and of the "abusive epithets" and charges of "unworthy motives." I am totally unable to perceive that I have given you any just ground to speak on this wise. I cannot for one moment admit that I am justly chargeable under either of these heads. I have only to say again, let the candid public judge between us.

All the other points in your preliminary observations, that have any bearing upon the simple question in dispute, shall be disposed of in their proper places.

We have now got fairly to "the dogma" which you say I "have received from Papist hands," and which you hold to be "at war with the spirit and letter of the word of God." I have received it from Papist hands precisely in the way in which you have received the Holy Scriptures, and the doctrine of the Trinity and the Atonement, &c. You surely will not esteem it a just ground of objection to any doctrine that it has been held by the Church of Rome in common with the great body of the Church catholic, at all times and in all places. And as regards this dogma, remember that its truth was never disputed, and conformity with its distinctive provision never departed from until after the reformation; that it formed no ground of objection in the minds of the first reformers of the Church of Rome, and that these great men yielded it up with marked reluctance, and only from compulsion of the circumstances in which they were placed. But the question now properly before us is, where does this dogma, as you term it, find its *origin*, not through what channel it has come down to us. If it is "at war with the spirit and letter of the word of God," as you say, I acknowledge that no power of prescription, no universality of acceptance, could sustain it for one moment.

Here I join issue with you, and say that the principle, there can be no Church without a Bishop, is not anti-scriptural, but is in perfect consistency "with the spirit and letter of the Word of God." You ask me again for my definition of the terms "Church" and "Bishop." I reply that I use them precisely in the sense in which they are used in the standards of the Church of which I am a member. These are contained, as you know, in the Book of Common Prayer—to these definitions it is my intention rigidly to adhere, and if you detect in my remarks any departure from this resolution and will expose it, I shall thank you cheerfully and amend the error. I presume you are equally ready to be bound by your own standards, and I will ask you for no other definitions than those which are there recorded, or which may be logically inferred from their plain propositions. You maintain your affirmation, 1st, on this ground—"because there is no warrant from the Word of God for making any particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God, which are the distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ." Now suppose it were as you affirm, this would not make Episcopacy anti-scriptural any more than you will allow Presbyterianism to be anti scriptural. Episcopacy excludes Presbyterian ordination just as Presbyterian excludes congregational or lay ordination.

But this reminds me that we have one or two questions to settle in relation to your exact "position," before we can proceed with a clear mutual understanding. I take it for granted that you admit a ministry by God's appointment to be necessary to the being of a Church and that this ministry derives its authority, not from men, nor from the Church itself, but from Christ, the head of the Church. We must, if you please, be very explicit on this point, or our discussion might soon assume a rambling and discursive character, which it is the interest (for the saving of time) and, I doubt not, the wish of us both to avoid. In the considerations you offer as "necessary for a right understanding of your position," you say that you are "not the advocate of the ecclesiastical polity of the Church to which you belong, except so far as that polity involves the ministerial rights of presbyters or parochial (i. e. parish or congregational) Bishops." Now what are these ministerial rights, and whence are they derived? I think that when you have answered these questions the Congregationalists and the Friends, and some other denominations, will not find much to choose between us as "to charity," "exclusiveness," "unchurching," &c.

I presume, then, you hold to the doctrine "that the Christian ministry is essential to the Church and must always exist." I dare say that in this point we should both coincide as to what is "the spirit and letter of the Word of God." St. Jerome, the father by no means least in favor with you, says that is "not a Church which has not priests. The Lutherans, in the Confession of Augsburg, declared that "in order that we might obtain justifying faith the ministry of preaching the gospel and administering the sacraments was instituted," and they add that they condemn "the Anabaptists and others who think that men receive the Holy Spirit without the external word." Calvin argues at length in proof of the necessity of the ministry in the Church—saying, that "the Church is not otherwise edified than by external preaching;" he affirms that "Christ so ordained the office of the ministry in the Church, that, were it taken away, the Church would perish." In your own Confession of Faith, chapter XXV., section 2d, it is asserted—"The visible Church, which is also catholic or universal under the Gospel, (not confined to one nation as before under the law) consists of all those throughout the world that profess the true religion, together with their children, and is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ—the house and family of God—out of which there is no ordinary possibility of salvation"—"Unto this catholic, visible Church, Christ hath given the ministry, oracles and ordinances of God for the gathering and perfecting of the saints in this life, to the end of the world, and doth by his own presence and spirit—according to his promise—make them effectual thereunto."

Thus Christ is represented as giving the ministry equally with the oracles and ordinances, and to the same end. In the form of government of the Presbyterian Church, Chapter III, "Of the officers of the Church," we read, "Our blessed Lord at first collected his Church out of different nations, and formed it into one body, by the mission of men endowed with miraculous gifts, which have long ceased." "The ordinary and perpetual officers of the Church are Bishops or pastors," &c. And here Ephesians IV. 11 12, is referred to as authority, where Christ is spoken of as appointing the ministry. "And he gave some apostles; and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." As touching this point, then, we agree that a ministry, divinely appointed, is essential to the being of a Church. I presume, too, you would admit as readily that this ministry must be Apostelical: derived from Christ in some way through the Apostles. An Apostolical ministry, then, you must acknowledge to be "essential (to use your own words) to the very being of a Church, so that without it there is no Church, and of course 'no ordinances, no promises of God, no lawful reliance upon God's grace, no covenanted mercies, and no just and certain hope of reaching heaven.'" Observe, I do not give all these inferences as my own. You have put them upon me as resulting from my position, that a "Bishop," or "Prelate," as you choose to quote me, is essential to the being of a church. I am authorized, therefore, I think, to put them upon you as resulting from the doctrine we hold in common, that an Apostolical ministry is essential to the being of a Church.

You have unchurched, then, the Quakers and left them to the unconventated mercies of God: you have unchurched the Congregationalists, you have unchurched the whole body of Methodists, you have unchurched large portions if not the whole of the Baptists, to the full extent that I unchurch you. Do you shrink in "horror" from a proposition so "monstrous"? If you can escape from it I shall be glad to know how. If you do confess that this is your position, as far as I can see you must relinquish the doctrine of the ministry and the church, as maintained, I believe, in all the reformed creeds, and certainly in your own. Now this is a point upon which I should like some satisfaction. And if the result of your reconsideration of the subject should be that we symbolize on this grand point, perhaps you will agree with me that we had better not prefer against each other any charges of "uncharitableness," "exclusiveness," "unchurching," &c, but since we both agree that "there is warrant from the Word of God for making a particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God which are the distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ," we calmly proceed to inquire what that external form of polity is. You will perceive that I return to you your own first argument against my position requesting you to reconsider it and see whether it does not militate against fair inferences to be drawn from the standards of the Church to which you belong.

I should conclude my letter here, and await your answer, for I am anxious that our communications should be short, by being restricted as far as practicable to a single point, both with a view to our own convenience and what I believe to be the public wish, but I must correct you upon one point where you have certainly greatly misapprehended my views. You say, "let any one examine the tenor of the preaching of Christ and his Apostles, and then point to a solitary evidence that they placed, as you do, merely external relations upon a level with the exercise of the spiritual graces of repentance toward God, and faith in Christ." My dear sir, I will not doubt your sincerity in making this charge, but I beseech you to examine again those expressions of mine to which you have given a construction so abhorrent to my clear convictions of Christian truth. Place external relations upon a level with the exercise of spiritual graces—repentance and faith?!! Never, never, could I do this. Formalist as you may believe me to be, I beseech you make me not appear to value the body more than the soul. I believe that in this world the intimate union of both is essential to life. The body we know cannot live without the soul, nor have I ever yet learned that God has permitted a soul to exist in this probationary state without a body, but do I therefore place as high a value upon the body as the soul? By no means. I only contend that what "God hath joined together" man should not attempt "to put asunder," if he hath said concerning his Church, there is "one Spirit," he hath also said "there is one body."

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, your ob't serv't.

JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT.

Wednesday, Jan. 17th.

Appointments by Canal Commissioners.

Edward F. Gay, Esq, Superintendent of Motive Power, &c., on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, in room of Wm B Morehead, removed.

John Snodgrass, Esq, Superintendent of Motive Power and Supervisor of repairs on the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

Samuel Holman, Esq, to be Supervisor of the Eastern Division, from Columbia to the Dam at North's Island, on the Juniata, to take effect on the 24th inst.

Everhard Oles, Esq, to be Supervisor on the Juniata Division, from the dam at North's Island, to the dam at Newton Hamilton on the Juniata, to take effect on the 25th inst.

Jackson McFadden, Esq, to be Supervisor on the Susquehanna Division.

Samuel S. Jemison, Esq, to be Supervisor on the Western Division.

Casper Dull, Esq, to be Supervisor on the upper part, Juniata Division.

Thos. Bennett, Esq, to be Supervisor on the West Branch.

David Watson, Esq, to be Supervisor on the upper part, Western Division.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 27, 1844

The Markle Meeting.

The meeting held last evening, to urge the claims of Gen. MARKLE, of Westmoreland, for the Governor's chair, was of a character to afford a cheering indication of the enthusiasm his name is calculated to call forth. It was attended by all classes of the community, but by those especially who admire a self sacrificing patriotism and honesty, in a public servant. The Vice Presidents of the meeting were all brother soldiers of the old General, and their hearts seemed to warm with the fire and enthusiasm of youth, as they recounted the deeds of their brother soldier, whom they had met to honor. As one after another spoke of the patriotism, the bravery, the kindness of heart, the strong common sense, and especially of the sterling, the incorruptible honesty of their companion in arms, it was plain to be seen, that there must be something noble in the character of Gen. MARKLE, to have called forth such feeling, gushing warm from the hearts of grey headed men. We observed that they all dwelt upon his incorruptible honesty, and they defied the breath of slander itself to find aught against his undoubted integrity in all the relations of private and public life. Just such a man we want for Governor, in this time of Pennsylvania's degradation. Our readers will find the proceedings in another column.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXI.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 24, 1844.

MESSRS EDITORS:—This day, like many others, has passed away without producing any visible effects upon the health, morals or sagacity of the sojourners or inhabitants of this little "Gotham." The Legislature still holds on the "even tenor of its way," postponing, as usual, the "more weighty matters," to make place for the small crumbs of comfort which belong to the multitude.

Private petitions, remonstrances, bills and resolutions, occupy nearly the whole time. No measure, that contemplates the final redemption of the public character and credit from bitter and everlasting disgrace has yet been brought before either House.

Mr. Cooper's resolutions were reached today, in order, but he being absent they were, as a matter of comity to him, passed over. They may possibly be reached to-morrow—When they do come up, you may expect to hear something said that is not mere idle talk. What course the House will pursue is entirely problematical.

Mr. Brackenridge's resolutions, which are the antipodes of Mr. Cooper's, will receive due attention, and probably elicit the views of the dominant party in relation to the mode in which it is proposed to help poor old tax-ridden and robbed Pennsylvania out of the "horrible pit" in which her pretended friends have placed her.

The opinion seems at present to prevail that direct taxation can alone be resorted to with any success. How far the people will bear this is questionable. I heard a prominent member of the House say, to-day, to an equally prominent member of the Senate, "we are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet."

I think there will be more ink shed than blood, in any event: and more wind than would suffice to operate all the furnaces on your side of the Alleghenies, before the people will be thoroughly roused to a just appreciation of their interests.

The business in the *House* to-day, was as tame as a suckling dove. A resolution was offered, requesting information in relation to the amount of stationery now on hand, and the amount supplied to each member this session; one, that the House will hereafter meet at 9 o'clock instead of 10, which, after being amended and modified and debated, "according to law and usage," was indefinitely postponed. Sundry resolutions were offered, calling for certain statistical information from the different departments, for repeal or modification of certain laws, or for alterations: sundry bills were read to prevent the destruction of fish and deer, and for alteration or creation of new election districts, and one sundering the holy bonds of matrimony, and one to restrain cattle from running at large in the City of Philadelphia.

Now, your readers will doubtless say, all this might have been left out. Well, agreed; but what in the name of common sense can I furnish more? I have cudgelled my brains for sentiments, and my stock is nearly exhausted, and now, when I give them facts they ought not to complain. I can't make facts to tickle their ears or eyes, and the legislature won't help me to make sentiments, and therefore you and they have it as I find it.

A bill from the Senate, for the incorporation of the Little Sawmill Run Turnpike Road Company, was under consideration in committee of the whole to-day, when the Committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again. A bill passed the house to-day for the incorporation of the "Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, at the City of Allegheny, in the state of Pennsylvania." (what a thundering and comprehensive title) The above is *all* that has transpired in the House this day of the least possible interest to the general reader, or as far as I can learn, to any individual west of the mountains. The entire session of the *Senate* was spent in debating the resolution for the discharge of the committee on the State printer investigation, but the hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken. It is said that some *bright ideas* saw the light of day for the first time, on that question, in that hall and some sparkling scintillations of wit and humor leaped from the noddles of the wise ones in that body, to avenge the trampled dignity of the Keystone state. Great events make great men, as I said once before. We have evidence of it here.

There are no incidents with which to fill a paragraph: the borers have mostly got bored themselves, and having expended their ammunition, and gone a "*leetle grain*" on tick with their landlords, are now taking the back track. A few remain, to record their evidence against the "ingratitude of republics."

The officers of the Berks County Bank are now in attendance, to answer to the charges preferred against them. The examination, I understand, is to commence to-morrow, but like their issues, it will be all a sham. Now, I will take the advice once given by a learned lawyer to his student, in relation to the mode he should pursue when arguing his case either to Court or Jury, said he, "when you have said all you have got to say, stop." Z.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1844.

In the *Senate* no business of importance was transacted. Mr. M'DUFFIE's tariff bill was before that body, but no action was taken.

In the *House*, the morning hour was spent in discussing the Rules and Orders, after which the Oregon question was debated until the hour of adjournment.

For the Gazette.

The Voice of Allegheny County.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Allegheny County, favorable to the nomination of GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE for the office of *Governor of Pennsylvania*,

JOHN LAUGHLIN was called to the Chair, Capt. *E. F. Pratt*, Maj *John Willock*, *John Forsythe* and *Peter Fleeger*, companions in arms of Gen. Markle, were chosen Vice Presidents, and Simon Small and Wm. O'H. Robinson, Esqrs., were chosen Secretaries.

On motion of Jacob B. Miller, Esq. it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the chair appointed J. B. Miller, Esq., William J. Howard, Joseph Barker, John Whitten, jr., and Henry Wilkinson.

The committee having retired, the meeting was addressed by Capt Pratt, Major Willock and Mr Forsythe.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the nomination of Gen JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland county, as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and we do so for these reasons:

Because we can present no one more deserving, and no other as acceptable to the people.

Because on all questions of State and National policy, he is "every inch a Whig."

Because he has the requisite qualifications—an acute mind; sound judgment; is proverbially honest, and his character is beyond reproach.

Because he is patriotic; having devoted his fortune to the service of his country in its hour of need.

Because he is brave and firm; having been tried and proved at Mississinewa and Fort Meigs, and in a series of other minor exploits on the North Western frontier.

Because he was the associate in arms of Gen Harrison—up to the period of his death his most intimate and confidential friend: and he who had the confidence and esteem of General Harrison in war, and in peace, as a soldier and a man, is entitled to the sympathy and confidence of the people of Pennsylvania.

Because he is a farmer, and is therefore acceptable for his profession to the most numerous class of the people.

Because he has never been a politician, and all the opponents of Locofocoism, without violation of principle or sacrifice of feeling, may unite upon him.

Because heartily sick of the race of professional politicians, and more than ever disposed to select their rulers from the ranks of the people, all must discover in him the very instrument which they seek, in order to relieve themselves from the evil.

Because he alone is or can be made popular with that class of people, without whose votes neither the Whig nor any other party can succeed in Pennsylvania.

Because he is one of the people—the man of the people—and in the present condition of the country, the very man for the crisis, the party and the country.

Resolved, therefore, That Gen Markle, being well qualified for the office of Governor, and having been the companion in arms, and long tried confidential friend of the lamented Harrison, we recommend him to the Harrison men of Pennsylvania, and invite them, for the sake of victory and the country, to rally to his support.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the one term principle. Having advocated it in 1840, in reference to the executive of the U. States, we think it applies with equal force to the Executive of the State.

Mr. Hampton having addressed the meeting in his usual warm and eloquent style, it was on his motion,

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it would adjourn to meet at the same place on Saturday evening, the 3d February next.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That all the Whig and Antimasonic papers of Pennsylvania be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN LAUGHLIN, Pres't.

E. F. PRATT,
JOHN WILLOCK,
JOHN FORSYTHE,
PETER FLEEGER. } *Vice Pres'ts.*

Simon Small,
Wm. O'H. Robinson, } Secretaries.

It is not often we can find any thing in the "Preacher," our friend Dr. PRESSLY's paper, suitable for the columns of a secular and political newspaper, not that it does not contain much valuable matter, but because it is mostly of a character foreign to our sphere of action. The following article, however, pleased us so much that we take pleasure in laying it before readers. We were somewhat surprised at the announciation it contains, that the Doctor had never before attended a court of justice; but we account for it from the known studious habits of our friend, and his remarkable punctuality in all pecuniary matters and transactions between man and man. If all men were like-minded, our courts of justice would be closed, or men only meet together in them for the exchange of kind offices, in place of strife and litigation. But we are keeping our readers too long from the Doctor's

Reflections in a Court Room.

Having yielded to the request of a highly valued friend, to assist in the execution of his last will and testament, we were called a few days since to give attendance in Court for the first time in our life, during the pendency of a trial in which the estate of our friend was concerned. The novelty of the scene, as might be expected, interested our attention, and gave rise to a variety of reflections. To the dignified demeanor of the presiding Judge, and to the courtesy and urbanity of the gentlemen of the bar, we take pleasure in bearing testimony. The cases which came before the Court, during the time of our attendance, had respect in every instance to the recovery of property. And we were naturally led to reflect upon the folly of mankind in devoting their chief, and in many instances, their exclusive attention to the acquisition of the wealth of this world. Much labor and anxiety are often expended in procuring it; while it is in our possession, experience inscribes upon it, "vanity and vexation of spirit;" and the tenure by which we hold it is always uncertain. "Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not? For riches certainly make themselves wings: they fly away as an eagle toward heaven." And yet how many of our fellow men permit their minds to be troubled and careful about many things, to the entire neglect of one thing which is needful! How many labor all their days to lay up treasures on earth which they must leave behind them, while they neglect to secure for themselves an interest in that inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled and unfading! And through the love of the world, how much fraud and injustice are practised for the purpose of depriving our neighbor of that which is his due! How much time and money are expended in civil courts, in compelling men to render to one another that which is due! If that one scriptural rule were universally carried out in practice,—"RENDER TO ALL THEIR DUES,"—how much vexatious litigation would be prevented!—how much precious time would be saved!—and how much would be done to promote the peace and harmony and prosperity of society!

Another reflection, which was brought home to our mind with great power, is, that a Court-room is a solemn place. How often, in judicial proceedings, is an appeal made to God, as the searcher of hearts, to whom we must give account in the great day! Surely, thought we, as we heard the oath administered from time to time, *God is in this place!* Amidst such solemn associations, how can man dare to tell that which is not the truth! With a recognition of the presence of Him who is the searcher of hearts, and of our appearance before him in the great day, how can vain mortals presume to act unjustly!

It afforded us no inconsiderable gratification to witness the apparent solemnity with which in most instances, the oath was administered and taken. We witnessed the administration of the oath to two panels of jurors, as well as to a variety of witnesses; and in every instance which came under our notice, with *but one exception*, this solemn appeal to God was made after the scriptural mode, with an uplifted hand. An oath is an ordinance of divine appointment, intended to give the highest possible security for the declaration of the truth. "Men verily swear by the greater; and an oath for confirmation is to them an end of all strife." In the observation of this ordinance, therefore, we should be governed by the divine rule. To appeal to God with the uplifted hand, is at once a significant and scriptural mode. And, therefore, in so far as they are concerned who acknowledge the authority of God, this mode should be religiously observed.

On the other hand, the mode of swearing by *kissing the Bible*, which prevails to some extent, not only lacks the support of scripture, but in so far as the ceremony has any meaning, it conveys an erroneous idea. To kiss is, in the sacred scriptures, employed in a figurative sense, to convey the idea of acknowledging one's authority, and of paying religious homage to him. Earthly rulers are commanded to acknowledge the authority of the Son of God, and to present their religious homage to him in these words: "Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way." Psalm 2: 12. With regard to those who remained faithful in Israel, during the general apostacy in the days of Elijah, God declares,—"I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal, and *every mouth which hath not kissed him.*"—What then is the meaning of the ceremony of kissing the Bible in the solemn act of swearing? In so far as it has any meaning, it conveys the idea of paying religious homage to the Bible, instead of its Author. It is, in plain language, an act of idolatry. No doubt there are many who conform to this usage, without ever considering its meaning, and who would abhor the thought of offering religious homage to any other object than to the true God. And far be it from us to insinuate that such persons are chargeable with intentional idolatry. We are not, however, inquiring into the motives of men, but into the meaning of their actions. And to swear by kissing the Bible, is not only a mode of observing a divine ordinance which lacks divine authority, but it is a ceremony which, according to scripture usage, conveys the idea of paying religious homage to the book, which is improper. "Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God and serve him, and *shalt swear by his name.*"

But that which invests a Court room with peculiar solemnity, is the fact that the proceedings and associations tend powerfully to direct our thoughts to the final judgment. When we looked upon the venerable Judge upon his elevated seat, and upon the books containing the principles of the law before him; when we beheld the client, with anxious countenance, by the side of his advocate, and heard the examination of the witnesses, we were most impressively reminded of that day when "the dead, small and great, shall stand before God," and the books shall be opened, and the dead shall be judged out of those things which are written in the books, according to their works. And what tongue can describe the blessedness of those who, in that day, shall recognize in the person of the Judge, their Advocate with the Father; and who shall hear from his lips the sentence, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." And what heart can form an adequate conception of the horror and the consternation and shame of those who shall in that day appear before God, without an Advocate to plead their cause?

I see the Judge enthroned! The flaming guard
The volume opened! Opened every heart!
A sunbeam pointing out each secret thought!
No Patron!—Intercessor none! Now past
The sweet, the clement, mediatorial hour!
For guilt, no plea! To pain, no pause,—no bound!
Inexorable all, and all extreme!

Reader! remember that God will bring thee into judgment. And if duty should ever call thee to spend an hour in the Court room, let thy reflections on the scenes before thee, lead thee to prepare to meet thy God.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

We copy the following from the Madisonian of Saturday.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1844.

SIR. I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of the Mint and its branches during the present year.

The coinage at the principal Mint, in 1843, amounted to $6,530,043 20; comprising $4,062,010 in gold; $2,443,750, in silver, and $24,283,20 in copper coins, and composed of 10,405,233 pieces. The deposites of gold, within the year, amounted to $4,107,807, and those of silver to $2,357,830.

At the New Orleans Branch Mint the coinage amounted to $4,568,000, comprising $3,177,000 in gold, and $1,391,000 in silver coins, and composed of 4,030,239 pieces. The deposites for coinage amounted to $3,138,990

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
"	" Two "	0 75
"	" Three "	1 00
"	" Three months,	3 00
"	" Six "	6 00
"	" Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	" Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 30, 1844.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

☞ The Partnership existing between the undersigned, since the first day of July, 1843, in the publication of the Pittsburgh Gazette, is this day dissolved, by the purchase by D. N. WHITE of M. M. GRANT'S entire interest—the dissolution to take effect from the first day of January, 1844.—The accounts of White & Grant will be settled at the Office, as heretofore, or by either of the undersigned.

D. N. WHITE.
Jan. 29, 1844. M. M. GRANT.

For such an announcement as the foregoing, the readers of the Gazette are no doubt generally prepared, by the information given them, some weeks since, that my late partner and myself were not agreed as to the ground the paper should take on the subject of the approaching Presidential election. As some of our contemporaries have alluded to this difference of opinion in such a way as to convey a false impression to the minds of their readers, it is but just that I should state, that the friendly relations existing between Mr. WHITE and myself for fifteen years past have not been in the slightest degree affected by the fact that we cannot agree on the subject of the Presidency. Since the year 1828, we have been associated, (as journeymen printers, partners in business, neighbors, and members of the same church,) as persons belonging to different families could well be, and, although we have differed in opinion on many subjects, I take pleasure in saying, that I have never yet had occasion to doubt either his moral or political honesty, or the sincerity of his devotion to any cause which he has espoused. I have many warm friends in this community; but among them there is not an individual whose good opinion I more earnestly desire, or more highly prize, than I do that of Mr. WHITE.

The sale of my interest in the Gazette was determined on immediately after the election in October last; and I have not therefore thought it right to object, as I otherwise should have done, to the insertion of some articles which have appeared in the paper since that time, with the sentiments of which I was by no means satisfied. Some of them I would have objected to, had I seen them before their insertion, but did not think it proper to allude to them afterwards. Others, to which I did object, were on that account excluded, although approved by Mr. WHITE. My withdrawal leaves the sole control of the Gazette with Mr. WHITE, he having become the purchaser of my interest, and no arrangement has ever been contemplated, either by Mr. W or myself, which would divide that control with others. When it became evident that we could not agree on the course to be taken, I obtained from him a written statement of the terms upon which another partner would be received, which has been left in his possession, to be used as he may think proper. The purchase by himself has been induced, in some degree, by the falsehoods afloat in relation to the arrangement at first contemplated.

With this statement, (which I consider necessary in justice both to Mr. WHITE and myself,) and with the kindest feelings toward all with whom I have been in any way brought into contact since my connexion with the Gazette, I retire (forever, I hope,) from political newspaper life.

M. M. GRANT.

To the Patrons of the Gazette.

In assuming the entire control of the Gazette, it will not be necessary for me to enter into a lengthened detail of my principles, or manner of conducting my sheet. The editorial department of the paper has been under my supervision for about two years and six months past, and its readers are familiar with the principles it advocates, and my manner of enforcing them. It has been my object heretofore to enforce principles of morality, law, order and justice, both in public and private transactions; to oppose Masonry, and slavery, as great and abounding evils, deeply injurious to the public morality, and the safety and perpetuity of the government; and to support the principles known as Whig, in opposition to the destructive principles and measures of Locofoco Democracy. I have seen no reason to alter my views of the truth and importance of any of the principles I advocate, or of the evils I oppose, and my course, therefore, in these respects will remain unchanged.

In respect to political action in this County, I shall hereafter advocate a union of the Antimasonic and Whig parties, in opposing Locofocoism. The course pursued by a large number of Antimasons at the last fall election in voting the Union ticket, and in staying at home, has convinced me, that it is the wish of a respectable portion of the Antimasonic party that there should be a union of the Antilocofoco forces, and that all hope of success, or of any beneficial effects, resulting from maintaining a distinctive organization at present are futile. Entertaining these views, I shall support union on just and honorable principles, endeavoring while so doing to exert all the influence I possess as an editor against Secret oath-bound associations.

For the Presidency I shall support the nominee of the Whig National Convention, as the very best which can be done under existing circumstances. Although I have strong objections to the distinguished individual who will doubtless be nominated, yet I cannot hesitate, when the alternative is a neutral position, or a direct or indirect support of the Locofoco candidate, to whom I have still greater objections, and who represents principles at war, I believe, with the best interests of the country. My support of the Whig nominee will be none the less cordial and zealous, and I trust none the less effective, because of a difference of opinion with a majority of the Antilocofoco party, as to the proper person to be nominated. I followed the convictions of my judgment in my opposition to the *nomination* of Mr. CLAY, and I shall none the less follow the same convictions in my support of him should he be nominated. I honestly prefer a candidate in no way connected with slavery and masonry; but I cannot understand the consistency or patriotism which would lead to the commission of a positive injury, because the greatest good cannot be obtained. As a Whig I admire Mr. CLAY—he is every thing I wish. As an Antimason and a friend of Antislavery I prefer a man less objectionable on those grounds. But as I cannot succeed in carrying out all my views in the selection of a candidate, I submit to the decision of the majority, trusting that the steady advance of correct public sentiment twill ere long bring all branches of the Antilocofoco party into harmonious action against every social and political evil.

It is proper to state that Mr. CLAY's late letter to Mr. REIGART on the subject of masonry, has yielded great apparent satisfaction to the large majority of the Antimasons of this state—Antimasons of long standing and undoubted principles—with whom it may be considered presumptuous in me to differ in opinion. Objections to Mr. CLAY on this ground, are, therefore, removed from their minds, and they support him with zealous ardor. Although this letter has not yielded me the same satisfaction, yet I frankly admit it has removed one great objection to Mr. CLAY's nomination—the fear of Masonic influence.

Some persons, because they cannot have all their views carried out in the selection of a candidate, prefer rashly to sacrifice those they can obtain, and either directly or indirectly throw their support to a party, with the principles of which they have no fellowship or sympathy. I have not so learned political wisdom or consistency in the school of patriotism. Firmly believing that greater good will ensue to the whole people by the ascendency of Whig principles, and the election of the Whig candidate, than by the success of Locofocoism, I should consider myself recreant to the plainest dictates of patriotism, were I to throw my support where it would aid a party, the principles of which I have always repudiated.

A *Commercial Department* will hereafter be added to the paper. This branch of intelligence has heretofore been much neglected by the press in this city, owing to an inability to meet the expense of collecting materials. I have resolved to incur the expense, and trust to our enterprising merchants to support me in the undertaking. I have secured the services of a reporter, of considerable experience, and good judgment, who will exclusively devote his attention to this department of the paper. Reports of our city markets, commerce, and monetary affairs, will be carefully attended to, as well as condensed reports of the principal home and foreign markets. This will add considerably to the amount of matter to be given daily and consequently to my expenses, in addition to the salary of the commercial editor. But as the paper will thereby be rendered of much greater value to our business men, I look confidently for an additional patronage, at least equal to my extra expenses.

It will be my aim in fine, to make a good political, commercial and family newspaper, but the success with which my efforts will be attended, will depend very much on the amount of support extended to me by the public. If our citizens and merchants wish good papers, they must yield a generous support to the press. To employ commercial and other reporters, and to maintain a correspondence, with different parts of the country; to keep a sufficient number of hands employed to lay the latest intelligence before the people at the earliest possible moment, requires money—and without money—without a generous and steady support, no daily paper can be made valuable and instructive. I shall improve the Gazette, as business will justify, and I hope soon to be compelled to enlarge its dimensions.

In dissolving my business connections with Mr. M. M. GRANT, I take pleasure in saying that my business and social intercourse with him has been of the most friendly and cordial character, and he takes with him into whatever business he may embark, my most earnest prayers for his abundant success, and the largest amount of happiness to be found in this world.

With these remarks, I launch my bark, "solitary and alone," upon the tempestuous sea of an editor's life, certain that if a determination to succeed in a laudible enterprise, will avail anything, I cannot but prosper.

D. N. WHITE.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXIV.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 27, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—"Another six days' work is done," and that is all. The "Three dollars a day and roast beef" Company, that have hitherto infested the Halls of Legislation in this *peaceable, orderly, quiet and enterprising borough*, have gone to their snuggeries, while I have gone to my nightly task,—and a hard job I have of it; for, aside from there being nothing to communicate, of the least possible interest to the general reader, or to a real Pennsylvanian, who is looking for, and ardently hoping and expecting the second advent of his States' prosperity, still, necessity is laid upon me, and woe is me if I communicate not.

I could, in three lines, tell all; but this won't do. You would say the letter was not worth the price it cost: and your readers would say that your correspondent was a vagabondish sort of a chap, who loved his ease better than his employers; and all the world, west of the mountains, would lose their daily feast from the quaint, erudite, funny, witty, laughter-provoking and "eccentric" epistles of your Harrisburgh correspondent. The "Pencillings" would get into amazing small repute, "I reckon," and so here goes for the largest liberty and the broadest construction.

When General Jackson vetoed the Maysville road bill, he must have been a green 'un,—"cause vy," (as Sam Weller says,) he didn't know the power of loco motion. When the Legislature of this State will, day after day, and week after week, delay and postpone the all important interests of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of cultivating, cherishing and patronizing a political bear-garden, within the hall consecrated to the protecting and fostering care of the Legislative power; when those, reared upon her soil, bound to her destinies by every tie of affinity, consanguinity, and community of interest, will, at the hazard of all that is left worth possessing, trifle and sport, in solemn mockery, over the last throes of the expiring existence, they reckon without a book, and know little of that fearful reckoning that awaits these contemners and abusers of her confidence and profligates of her bounty.

This *whole* day has been occupied *exclusively* in debating a single resolution and an amendment, each so simple in itself that the wisdom of man could invent no simpler. The resolution was, that the investigating committee, on the charges preferred by the Government against the State printer elect, be instructed to report, on or before Tuesday next. A motion was made to amend this, by providing *substantially*, that the state printers elect should remain secure in the enjoyment of the sinecure (if sinecure it be, after deducting the bonuses,) conferred by the act of 1843, till it expires by its own limitation, (July 1st, 1846.) I cannot give you the *language* used by the champions on this occasion: suffice it to say, that each believed he had demolished his adversary altogether, while a sort of cut and thrust and side-arm game was going on, to the great discomfiture of every body that was *flambergasted* (do you know what that is?) and when the smoke of the battle was over, and cleared away, it was found that there were killed, none. Wounded, *two or three*. Missing, all the noncombattants, who were not there.

The contest was laid over till Monday, by a rap of the Speaker's hammer, (a potent little thing it is) and thus this fray was ended.—Both parties sleep on their arms, eager for the "fleshing of fangs" in the *bloated(?)* Treasury. Oh, how are the mighty fallen, since the days of the buckshot war! "Treason, stratagem and spoils" was *then* the *vocation*: as pusillanimity, imbecility and foolhardiness, now seem to be, the *inheritance* of Pennsylvania's congregated wisdom.

Z.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

The Senate did not set.

In the *House* Mr. Black of Georgia, sent a resolution, or a series of propositions, to the Clerk's desk, to be read for information.

Objections were made, but on a division, the paper was allowed to be read. It was a project for employing a corps of Reporters, at the expense of the House. The resolution was objected to, and therefore not received.

The orders of the day.—Mr. Adams called for the regular business, and

Mr. Wright of Indiana, continued, and defended the right of petition as one belonging to man, as man, and not dependant upon edicts or constitutions. He had never seen any call for a meeting by a Liberty party, or Abolition party, which was not placarded as a meeting about the right of petition; now he was for changing the issue, and no longer allowing the abolitionists to mix these questions, and cover their designs under this position.

Mr Black, of Geo, moved a suspension of the rules to get in his resolution above referred to. The motion was rejected.

Mr Stiles, of Geo, follo ved in defence of the 25th Rule, and spoke until the expiration of the morning hour.

Private Bills.—Mr Thompson, of New York, remarking that this was private bill day, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Gilmer was called to the Chair.

A large number of bills were read and laid aside to be favorably reported to the House.

A VILE FALSEHOOD.

It is disagreeable, in self-defence even, to charge a cotemporary with publishing falsehoods, but sometimes it is necessary for the preservation of our own character. Such necessity exists in relation to the Post of this morning. That paper, in noticing the recent change in the proprietorship of the Gazette, says:

"We understand that fifteen Clay Whigs, some of them members of the *Lodge*, have purchased an interest to the amount of two hundred dollars each, in the Gazette, and, of course, will hereafter have an influence over its conduct. With the exception of these *fifteen* purchasers of Mr. Grant's interest, Mr. White is now the sole editor of the Gazette, and he will do doubt use all his efforts to advance the new cause in which he has embarked."

We pronounce the above statement false in its conception, false in its details, false in every particular. No one has any pecuniary interest in the Gazette, or any right to control it, in any shape or form, except its editor. In corroboration of this statement, we refer the editor of the Post to Mr. M. M. GRANT, our late partner, who alone, excepting ourself, can know all the facts in the case, and whose character for strict veracity the editor of the Post dare not gainsay.

Great Meeting in Adams County.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Adams county have held a very enthusiastic and cordial meeting, for the purpose of nominating Delegates to the Harrisburgh Convention, and to appoint conferees to meet those from York county, to appoint a delegate to the National Convention. The Convention recommended Hon. JAMES COOPER of that county, as candidate for Governor. The Gettysburgh Star says:

It has never been our fortune to witness a more glorious and soul stirring meeting, than the one held in this place, on Tuesday last, in pursuance of the call of the County Committee. By a reference to the proceedings of the meeting, which will be found in another column, it will be seen by the names of the officers, the Conferees, the Committee of Correspondence, and those who participated in the business of the meeting, that there was a mingling—a glorious and brotherly mingling of men of all predilections—all resolved to do battle for the great sage and patriot of Kentucky, Henry Clay. Never have we seen a meeting, in which every thing of a mere personal kind was so completely merged in a flood of patriotic enthusiasm. Adams county will do her duty—her whole duty, in the great campaign which was on that day so nobly commenced. We tell our friends abroad, and we do it with the most perfect assurance that the result will verify what we say, that we shall give a majority for Henry Clay, larger than was ever given to any Presidential Candidate in the county. The enthusiasm of that day, like the Greek Fire, will burn on brighter and brighter, without consuming—unless it be that its blaze will consume our enemies.

THE AQUEDUCT.—At a meeting of the Councils, on last evening, an ordinance was reported and passed, accepting of the aqueduct under the law just passed for that purpose, and making provision for keeping it in repairs, until it can be rebuilt. The ordinance will shortly be published.

NEW YORK.—The Whig members of the Legislature of New York met on the 24th inst, and appointed two senatorial delegates to represent that state in the approaching National Convention. Gen. Erastus Root, of Delaware, and Hon. JOHN A. COLLIER, of Broome, were declared unanimously elected. The meeting recommended Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, for Vice President. The editor of the Tribune says the skies are brightening in New York, "the Whig spirit is rising, the Whig organization improving; and we are confident, that with the effort which must and will be made, NEW YORK WILL VOTE FOR CLAY."

NEW JERSEY.—The Whigs of New Jersey are awakening. A state convention has been called, to be held at Trenton on the 20th day of February, to choose two Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and to take measures for the thorough organization of the Whig party, preparatory to the great contest of '44.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this State on Thursday proceeded to choose a United States Senator, to fill the place of Hon. William Sprague, resigned. The vote stood:

For John Brown Francis, (Law and Order,)	67
" Christopher Spencer, (Dorrite,)	26
Majority for Francis,	41

So Hon. John Brown Francis, formerly Governor of the State, was elected a U. S. Senator for the term which expires March 4th, 1845.

Mr. Simmons, whose resignation has been apprehended, we trust will hold on.

OHIO.—The lower House of the Legislature of Ohio, by a unanimous vote of all the members, have refused to change the law of the State, requiring the Auditor to levy annually such sum as may be required to pay the interests on the public debt. Repudiation finds no foothold in Ohio.

MAINE.—The Bangor Whig contains further returns from the election for Member of Congress in the 7th District. Returns were not in from all the towns; but, as far as heard from, ROBINSON, Whig, has a majority of 269 over all, which is about 400 gain since the last election.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. JESSE SPEIGHT has been elected a Senator of the United States from Mississippi, to succeed the Hon. JOHN HENDERSON, (Whig) whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. SPEIGHT is a Loco, but finally received the vote of the Whigs in opposition to the regular candidate of the party, ROGER BARTON.

The Locofoco State Convention have nominated Van Buren and Polk for President and Vice President.

Liberty of the Press.

The brutal assault made by the ruffianly bully, from Ohio, Mr. WELLER, and the more covert, but not less malicious attempt of the polite gentleman from Pennsylvania, C. J. INGERSOLL, to curtail the liberties of the press, are meeting with the severe but just animadversion of the public generally. If these gentlemen think they can shut out the light from shining upon their dark deeds, and revealing them to the gaze of the world in this way, they are mistaken. They might as well attempt to carry off the capitol upon their shoulders, as to control the public press. This guardian of the public liberties, thank God, is beyond their reach, and they may writhe, and fume, and fret as much as they will, their public conduct, while acting as servants of the people will be brought to the light of day.

Mr. SHRIVER, whom Mr. WELLER attacked, is a man of small physical powers, but a gentleman of talents and character, and esteemed by all who know him. Mr. WELLER is a man of powerful physical frame, and a bully in disposition. The attack was altogether of the most cowardly character.

For the Gazette.

Gen. MARKLE—his Military Services and Popularity.

MR. WHITE.—It has been stated generally, that the military career of *General Markle* is full of acts of daring courage. One of these was refered to by Maj Willock in the remarks which he made at the meeting on Saturday last. Maj Willock was with Gen Markle in the battle of Mississinewa and stated, as you will remember, that when his first lieutenant, Waltz, was shot down, he rushed into the midst of the enemy, and cut down, with his sword, the Indian at the flash of whose rifle the lieutenant fell. It is said also, on equally good authority, that Gen. Markle, before he returned to his post in the lines, cut down another of the enemy, who on examination after the battle was found to be a negro disguised as an Indian.

I have it from Maj Patterson of this county, one of the famous "Pittsburgh Blues," that Gen. Markle killed two other Indians in a skirmish which took place between Seneca and Fort Stephenson. Gen. Markle, whom Gen. Harrison always detailed for the purpose, when any service requiring courage and intrepidity was to be performed, had been sent with a scouting party of twenty men between the posts just named. On the way, his advanced guard, composed of four men, was attacked by fifteen Indians. In the skirmish which ensued, nine of the Indians were killed, two of whom fell by the sword of Gen. Markle.

It is unfortunate for the Whig party that Gen. Markle is so little known to the politicians. He would, if generally known, be nominated by acclamation. We are most fortunate in having such a man, if we shall have wisdom to avail ourselves of his name and services.

I have conversed with many of our friends, both of the city and country, and I have as yet, been able to hear of but one Harrison man, who does not prefer Gen. Markle to all others. Let the Antimasons and Whigs of the state, if they desire success, take the testimony of *Gen. Markle's* neighbors, who know him well and regard.

THE VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

There can be no Church without a Prelate.

SIXTH LETTER TO DR. WAINSWRIGHT.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—As our readers will have perceived, I have been too anxious to reach the merits of the question before us, to insist with any pertinacity upon technical questions. It would have been very easy, as I believe, to make successful battle upon all the points you have raised from time to time, but as it would have entangled the question, I have waived them. I am now in some hope that there will be, henceforth, a fair and manly grappling with the real point at issue between us.

I have but a single remark to make, before I proceed to notice your last communication. It is in relation to my supposition that your preceding letter was composed in "an angry and lordly tone," and contained "discourteous language which I forbore to retort." Ordinary people do not deem a charge of *slander* very civil; yet this charge you brought against *me*, in company with other ungracious language, "stale declamation," "instructing my ignorance," &c. Though this style of dealing with an opponent passes with many as equivalent to argument, and is considered an evidence of cleverness, I hope no temptation whatever will seduce me into the use of it. Hard arguments and hard words do not belong to the same category.

Passing all this, I repeat my satisfaction that "we have now fairly got to the dogma, which I hold to be at war with the spirit and letter of the word of God," no matter now from what hands you have received it. You call upon me to "remember that its truth was never disputed until the Reformation; that it formed no ground of objection in the minds of the first Reformers to the Church of Rome, and that these great men yielded it up with marked reluctance, &c." You can hardly expect me to "remember" this, for I do not believe it to have been so, but on the contrary, I think I can show that it *was* not so. I will not touch that point now, for you admit that this question is not properly before us, and that the true issue is whether, as you have affirmed, Prelacy be *essential* to the *being* of the Church of Christ. I am glad to find that you are ready to abide by the *Word of God*, as the only authority which we are now to summon to the decision of this question.

My first reply to you affirmation, that Prelacy *is* essential to the being of the Church, and the reply to which I restricted myself in my last letter, was this—"That there is no warrant in Scripture for making any particular external form of polity a condition of that Christian fellowship and communion with God which are the distinguishing duties and privileges of the Church of Christ."

You say that were the argument I have advanced true, i. e., were it true 'that there is no warrant,' &c. &c., this would not 'make Episcopacy anti-Scriptural,' any more than Presbytery. This, I beg to say, is not the point in hand, for I admit that the argument bears equally on Prelacy and Presbytery, as respects the making either of them exclusive. Either may, according to the different judgments of their respective advocates, be the most conformed to the Scripture model, and yet neither, as I maintain, should be raised to the rank of an *essential* condition of Christian brotherhood and communion with God. You may think Prelacy most clearly taught in Scripture, as I do Presbytery, but the question which I pray you to bear in mind, is, shall we, on the ground of our respective opinions on a question of *forms*, about which multitudes of wise and good men differ although they are agreed in respect to the spiritualities of Christianity, as a moral institute—shall we, I say, proceed to deliver each other over 'to uncovenanted mercy;' in other words, excommunicate each other from the covenant of God, and its promises and privileges? Against any position of which this is the natural and inevitable consequence my whole soul revolts.

Now what is your reply to this? Why, after assuming two things, which you say I must admit, and which I do admit, you proceed to infer that I must, if consistent, run upon the very same consequences which I have charged against your own position. You quote from various authorities, Jerome, the Augsburg Confession of the Lutheran Church, Calvin, and the Presbyterian Confession, to show that a "ministry" is essential to the visible Church. Agreed: I had already admitted this, when giving an account, in my last letter, of what I found in Scripture concerning the essentials of Church order. But another postulate, which you take for granted, I will concede, is that this ministry "must be apostolical, that is, derived from Christ in some way through the Apostles." Now I fancy that this is the point where your argument falters. This is a venerable term, this "Apostolical," and not more favorite with yourself than with me; but still I am satisfied there is a fallacy in your use of it, which I will proceed to notice in due time. Supposing me then to admit "an Apostolical ministry of the word and ordinances," as essential to the very being of a Church, you proceed to draw the necessary inferences for me in these words—"You have unchurched, then, the Quakers and left them to the uncovenanted mercies of God; you have unchurched the Congregationalists; you have unchurched the whole body of the Methodists; you have unchurched large portions if not the whole of the Baptists, to the full extent that I unchurch you; and you significantly ask, no doubt with some triumph over my foolish inconsistency, whether I do not shrink 'in horror from a proposition so monstrous."

I answer the question, thus put in irony, emphatically in the affirmative. I do shrink from it with horror. And more than this, were your retort of this charge of unchurching the several bodies you name a just retort, I might well admit my folly for having forgotten the familiar proverb, about living in glass houses and throwing stones. But I can dispose of the retort in a very summary manner, and without any impeachment of my consistency, and can show that I do not unchurch my fellow Christians of these large and respectable denominations (who hold the essential truths of the gospel) in any sense, much less in the sense and "to the extent" in which you unchurch me. Am I to suppose that in making the above averment you meant to be understood as asserting a *matter of fact*? You must surely have known that, as a *matter of fact*, we freely recognize the essential character and Church rights of these bodies of Christians. This is notorious. You must mean, therefore, *that if I carry out my principles*, I must do what you do, unchurch the above named bodies. Your argument is *ad invidiam*, but it fails to answer your object, because I shall now proceed to show that it not only contradicts matter of fact, but is built upon a false inference of your own, from our views of what constitute a valid ministry.

First. It contradicts well known facts. The only apparent exception is the case of the Friends; concerning whom, as a society, a variety of opinions exist. They are divided into two opposite parties, one of which rejects, as we both believe, the very fundamentals of Christianity, while the other holds fast (so far as I know) to evangelical truth, though with a mixture of doctrinal errors. It is only concerning the last that there can be any question in this connection. These do not reject a ministry, for they have ministers and elders, after their own sort, nor do they reject the ordinances of the gospel professedly, simply contending that these ordinances are to be observed spiritually, and not at all externally. Now I consider these views as seriously defective, but if through these views they hold communion with the *Head* of the Church, I dare not deny that they are living members of his *body*. Their ecclesiastical organization may be defective, but not in such a sense as to destroy their hold upon the blessings of God's covenant.

As to the other bodies named in the above extract—Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists,—there is not even a faint shadow of authority for the assertion that I unchurch them, in any sense, least of all in the sense in which you unchurch me. To make this out, you must be able to aduced *facts*, not inferences. The facts to the contrary lie open to the knowledge of any man. The mutual interchange of ministerial services proves that it is not so. If a minister of any one of these Churches desires to enter into the ministry among us he is not reordained; should a member of one of these Churches choose to unite with us, in constant or only occassional communion, he is not rebaptised. You cannot point to an individual among us who would hesitate to sit down at the table of our common Lord. We honor them, as the possessors of the truth, and as having the best of all *imprimaturs* to attest the validity of their ministry and ordinances, viz: the seal of God's spirit, which has made each of these bodies eminently useful in improving mankind. We rejoice in their successes in accomplishing so glorious an object, and consider their successes as the best of all evidence that God is with them, and has recognized their organizations as possessing the essential features of the catholic Church.—Do they send forth their devoted missionaries to a foreign field, we never interfere with their labors, as you have done in reference to those you call Lutheran-Calvinists, but we bid them God speed, cherishing no feelings of rivalry, much less of animosity, upon the ground that they do not articulate our Shibboleths in our way. What son or daughter among *us* will refuse to meet a pious parent of another Church, at the Lord's table, (as is notoriously the case among you,) upon the ground that it is not the Lord's table, and that those who meet at it are not ministers or members of Christ's Church? These are significant questions, simply put, and I beg the reader to ponder them and decide how little reason there is for the opinion that there is not *much* to "choose between us, as to 'charity,' 'exclusiveness,' 'unchurching,'" &c.

Such is the state of the facts. But, second, you will reply that our practice is inconsistent with the principles you have quoted from our formularies. To this I answer, that in those formularies there is not a word which condemns our practice. Let the reader examine your references and decide whether they are liable to the charge of exclusiveness. Farther, let him turn to Book I. Ch. I. of the Form of Government, and he will find a distinct declaration that we "believe that there are truths and forms with respect to which men of good characters and principles may differ;" and that "in all these, we think it the duty, both of private Christians and societies, to exercise mutual forbearance." What clearer renunciation of exclusive claims can be given than this?

But to leave no room for the charge of inconsistency with our doctrines, let me add that the principles in regard to a ministry, which are set forth in our symbols, no where make a linked succession of *individuals*, an indispensable requisite in ministerial investiture. It is at this point that I detect the fallacy of your retort—a fallacy already adverted to, and which I promised to notice. You demand from me that I should admit an *Apostolical* ministry—i. e. "one derived, in some way, from Christ, through the Apostles." I do admit it, but evidently not in your sense, for in your sense an Apostolical ministry embraces the idea of an unbroken series of *individuals*. Now were I disposed, I think it would not be difficult to show that if there be any weight in the claim of such an unbroken series of ordinations, *we* can establish as perfect a right to it as *you*. The only difference between us being this, that we trace the series through the ministers of Christ's Church as *presbyters*, and you as *prelates*. But we lay no stress upon this, first, because no stress is laid upon it in Scripture, if there be you show it.) and secondly, because we can conceive of cases in which it would be the duty of Christian believers to disregard the punctilios of ecclesiastical geneaology, which a regard for regularity and fitness would lead good men to observe under ordinary circumstances.

Conceive, for instance, of a community of Christians cast upon a desert shore; they have the word of God, but no minister: shall they continue for ever without the offices of Christianity, and not rather appoint one or more of their number who shall give himself wholly to the work of ministering God's word and ordinances? Such a one, I believe with Luther, would be as truly a presbyter as if he had been consecrated by all the Bishops in the world. Conceive, again, of the possibility of so extensive an apostacy from substantial Christianity, in any body calling itself a Church, as to make communion with them no longer tolerable, is there no remedy? The English reformers thought differently, and so did the reformers of the continent, and so in their turn did Wesley and his coadjutors, and a large body of the Puritans. In one word, the exercise of the right of separation is to be justified or condemned, in the first instance, by the facts which caused the separation. If unnecessary, the separation is schism, and its immediate authors are to be held responsible, but, if necessary, the sin of schism rests upon those who made it necessary. The grand point is not whether the seceders in any case carry along with them a ministry derived from the body they are quitting, but whether they carry God's word with them as the charter of Christian rights, organize themselves in substantial conformity to that, and then humbly ask God's blessing.

I have neither time nor room to expand these truths, and apply them to the case in hand. Let it be sufficient to add, at present, that an *Apostolic ministry* authenticates its title to the name by the fact of its ministering Apostolic truth and ordinances, and by the seal of God's blessing upon its services. No other title deed can be compared with this. Who gave the better evidence of "divine right" to preach the Gospel and administer its symbolical ordinances, a Robert Hall or a Dean Swift, a Dr. Chalmers or a Lawrence Sterne? A thousand thoughts crowd upon me here, but I must suppress them.

Thus, I have "given you some satisfaction," I hope, by showing that the views I hold upon the subject of an "Apostolic ministry" are in perfect harmony with the detestation with which I regard the frequent and offensive assaults made upon the various bodies of non-prelatical Christians. We "do not," as you perceive, "symbolize upon this point." I have carefully reconsidered my first argument against your position, and I think I have shown, both from fact and theory, that it *does not* militate against fair inferences drawn from the standards of my own Church; and of consequence, that it is not only a fair argument itself, but fair for me to use, and that you have now to answer or admit. It still remains untouched.

I may pause then, until it is answered; only observing upon the last paragraph of your letter, that in saying that you place merely external relations upon a level with the exercise of the spiritual graces of repentance and faith, I stated what I conceived to be *a fair inference* from the high Church dogma, which makes a Prelate as indispensable to the church as a Savior. I rejoice at the abhorrence you express for such a consequence; it is a fearful consequence, and as I hope to be able at some future point in this discussion to show that it is a legitimate child of its parent, may I not hope that you will see it to be your duty, in the sight of God, to renounce the parent as well as the child? Would to God it might be so. Oh, sir, this dark world is not so full of Christians that we can afford to alienate any of them, by magnifying our points of difference.

Why, by insulting their sensibilities, make it impossible for them to greet each other in respectful love, and work together and contend together against spiritual wickedness in high and low places? Let us look at this single city in which our lot is cast; its thousands who despise the truth, the history and present state of crime and ignorance, the yet unoccupied fields for holy enterprize, the progress of Papal errors—let us consider these things but a moment, and say whether instead of uniting our forces against this legion of evils, we shall rather whet our swords against each other, and imitate the spirit of the mistaken disciple, who seems to have claimed credit of his Lord for his exclusiveness, saying "master, we found one casting out devils in thy name, and we forbade him, *because he followeth not with us*."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE POTTS.

PITTSBURGH.. JANUARY 31, 1844.

Extension of the National Road to Erie.

The meeting called in reference to the above subject, is one of very considerable importance, and will, without doubt, be attended by all parties, in cordial and harmonious action. The extension of the national road to Erie, is called for by every consideration of national interest, as thereby bringing the vast Lake country into immediate connection with the seat of government at Washington, and with the Atlantic sea board. The great object of the National Road was to unite the East with the great West in the bonds of union, fellowship and interest, and to facilitate the intercourse, and consequent affection and community of feeling. The road as now located extends along our great rivers, and penetrates into the west south of the summit level, between the rivers and the lakes, while the lake country is left without any immediate connection, and the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, and southwestern part of New York, are isolated, and comparatively little known. Erie, in case of war with England, will be the Naval Depot of the Lakes, and connection between that point and Washington, of vast importance. These considerations, with many others which can be presented, if properly presented to Congress, we think will induce that body to listen to the claims of this section of country.

DANGER THREATENING.

The Importers of Iron in New York City have got up a petition to Congress, asking for a reduction of the duties on several varieties of iron manufactures. To give force to their representations, a table of the duties imposed which they wish modified, is made up, magnifying the subject by a would-be practical illustration of the old adage that "figures cannot lie." These men would pull down the barrier behind which our manufacturers are sheltered. Why, it is not long since we were assured by a steel manufacturer in this City, that a comparatively slight reduction of duty would enable him to bring foreign iron to this city to convert into steel. It matters nothing to these men what odds our manufacturers have to contend against, so they may fill their pockets with the profits of *foreign pauper labor*. How comes it that foreigners can undersell us in our markets?—Simply because the difference is taken from the wages of the operative. The sweat of his brow must pay a premium sufficient to give the foreign manufacturer and domestic importers a margin, not merely large enough to compete with our home manufacturers, but to undersell them.

What would be the necessary, infallible consequence of such a state of things? Simply this; to compete with the foreign article, our manufacturers must reduce the cost of converting ore into refined iron sufficiently low, not only to sell at the same prices as the foreign iron, but to afford them a fair per centage on their outlay of capital and labor. Who will suffer? The *operative* and he alone; or, as the only alternative, our iron works must perish, and *then* the case of the operative would be far worse than even if compelled to labor at reduced compensation. And so of all branches of domestic industry on which the duty may be altered to a scale satisfactory to the pockets of Importers. Now we do not at all apprehend that bar iron and nails will be brought very soon to Pittsburgh; but a concession to the petition of these Importers would seriously threaten our market throughout the West. The cost of freight from a port in Europe to New Orleans, is not materially greater than to New York, and through that port of entry the west would be inundated with the foreign article, to the great detriment of the manufactures of this city. This practical example of the spirit of Free-trade locofocoism is amply demonstrative of their love of the interests of workingmen. Let these see to it, and give *their opinion* at the ballot box next October.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We learn from the Baltimore American, that Mr. WELLER has been challenged by Mr. SHRIVER to give him the usual satisfaction which Southern gentleman resort to for the settlement of personal difficulties. Mr. Weller has declined to accept the challenge, without intending by that act to be disrespectful to Mr S or his friends. Whether this will be the end of the difficulty remains to be seen.—Mr. Dawson of La. has acted as Mr. Weller's friend in this matter, and Mr Johnson as Mr. Shriver's.

We regret that Mr Shriver should have resorted to this mode of obtaining redress. It certainly cannot atone for the insults he has received, to give Mr. Weller a chance to wound or maim him for life, or send him into eternity.

The Supreme Court are engaged in the interesting trial of the Gaines' Will Case, which for some years past has excited so much interest.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The Whigs in Fayette held a county meeting at Uniontown, on the 23d inst., and appointed D. H. CAMPBELL a delegate from that Congressional district to the Baltimore Convention. The meeting recommended HENRY CLAY for President, TH. M. T. M'KENNAN for Vice President, and ANDREW STEWART for Governor. Our Fayette county friends are in good spirits, and are determined to battle manfully against Locofocoism.

FIRE.—Last night about 1 o'clock a kitchen attached to a brick house in Allegheny City, between the North Common and the hill to the right of Federal street was discovered to be on fire. By the prompt action of the Firemen, notwithstanding the intense cold, it was extinguished. The main building escaped. We understand it belonged to Mr. Thomas Hill, a carpenter.

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

We learn from Harrisburgh, through a source entitled to credit, that a manifest disposition prevails among the members of the Legislature, to provide without delay, for the regular payment hereafter, of the interest on the State debt. Intimations made from different sections of the Comonwealth, appear to have satisfied a majority of the members, that the wishes of their constituents are favorable to such a measure. A bill in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor's Message, will be introduced with as little delay as practicable; and it is supposed that the money now raised for the public schools, will also, for the present, be directed to the same object.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

STATE OF IOWA.—A memorial has been introduced into the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, asking of Congress an appropriation of $15,000 to defray the charges of organizing a State Government, and designating the following for the boundaries of the State, to wit: Commencing in the Mississippi river, opposite the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines; up the Mississippi to St. Peters; along the St. Peters to the mouth of the Blue Earth river; up the Blue-Earth to its most westerly source; thence on a direct line to the source of Cactus river, an east branch of the Cabumet or Sioux river; down the Cactus to the Kissouri; down the Missouri to the line to be established between Iowa and Missouri; by said line east to the river Des Moines; thence by the channel of the Des Moines, to the Mississippi at the place of beginning.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—On Friday night last, a man named Charles Hoyle, a resident of this county, was lodged in Somerset

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 1, 1843.

☞ NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—It is highly important that the accounts of CRAIG & GRANT, D.N. WHITE & CO., and WHITE & GRANT, should be settled without delay, as the former partners wish to realize their means to apply in other business. Some of these accounts have been standing for several years, and we hope all indebted for subscriptions or advertising will settle their accounts as soon as possible. Jan. 29, 1844.

ANTIMASONIC MEETING.

☞ In pursuance of a call, the Democratic Antimasonic Convention of Allegheny County, met at the Court House in this city, on Wednesday, Jan'y 11th, 1844. Present as follows:

4th Ward Pittsb'gh..	T. M. Marshall, N. B. Craig
3d Ward, Allegh'ny..	Robt. Campbell, E. Rush.
East Deer.....	F. Karns, N. Miller.
Fayette	B. A. Mevay, C. Boreland.
Versailles	R. Hughey, W. A. Shaw.
Upper St. Clair	H. Hultz, J. Conner.
Peebles	Thos. Ligget. Dr. Spahr.
Wilkins	Dr. Carothers, D. Hamilton.

Various propositions as to the future course of the party were submitted, and finally it was Resolved that the Convention adjourn to meet again on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in February, at 11 o'cl'k, A.M., at the same place, and that the Antimasons in the Townships and Wards not represented, be requested to meet on the Saturday preceding, at the usual times and places, and choose delegates.

JAS. CAROTHERS, Ch'n.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Secretary.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Our readers will perceive that we give a more extended Review of the Markets than formerly. We have engaged a Reporter of experience to attend to this branch, and our readers may depend upon extended and correct reports hereafter, making our paper much more valuable to our country subscribers.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXV.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 29, 1844

MESSRS EDITORS.—The business in the *House*, to day, looks a little more promising This being petition day, the principal part of the session was occupied in the presentation of petitions, remonstrances, &c.

Mr. Brackenridge presented two petitions from Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, one signed by 400 free persons of color, and the other by 1000 white citizens, praying for an alteration of the constitution, in such way that the elective franchize may be extended to all free colored taxable male citizens. These petitions were laid upon the table. Mr. McCaslin presented the memorial of Capt. Alden Partridge for the loan of certain arms, &c., from the State, to aid him in sustaining his Military Academy at Bristol, Bucks County. Several petitions for the sale of public works, and for the laying of taxes to pay the interest on the State debt, were also presented. Mr. Gibson presented the petition of 494 citizens of Allegheny county relating to the custody of the Jail in said county. Mr. Nicholson one for the incorporation of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county. A resolution passed the House, changing the name of the Plumb Creek Blues to that of Marion Greys.

Mr. Lawrence offered two resolutions, one providing that children living remote from schools in their own districts, might attend other schools more accessible; the other, accompanied by a preamble stating that the business of the House was delayed, to the great expense of the state, by the proceedings had before the State printer investigating committee, and requiring that committee to report, on or before Friday next. The House are getting weary of this whole state printer matter. I think the committee will report before that time. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Judiciary committee, if they deem it necessary, to examine fully into the state and condition of the Berks County Bank The officers of that Bank have been before that committee and have been examined, and the Attorney General, is also in town, and about being called on as a witness. The Committee I think will report shortly.

You will recollect that, some time ago, Mr. Darsie procured the passage of a resolution in the Senate, authorizing the employment of special counsel to prosecute the claims of the Commonwealth, *vs.* the sureties of Frederick Fritz, a defaulter. As soon as this was learned in Philadelphia, one of the sureties appears here and offers to pay the debt in State stocks at par; and there is a resolution now pending before the House to allow defaulters of a certain length of standing to do so. No doubt Fritz, when he run away, fully indemnified his sureties, and now they will reap a handsome profit from the speculation. But nothing would have ever been heard of this claim, had it not been for the untiring vigilance of Mr. Darsie. The claim had slumbered from 1839 till the passage of that resolution, taking the case from the Attorney General, and putting it into the hands of special counsel.

Mr. Toland, from the Committee on Ways and Means, called up, today, the bill providing for the payment of the interest due 1st Feb., 1844, on the public debt, which provides for the old way of payment, by issuing new certificates of stock redeemable 1st Aug., 1846. Mr. Smith of Berks offered an amendment, providing that the certificates so issued be received by all tax collectors in payment of State taxes, and for all dues payable to the State, and enforced his amendment, by a lenghty speech in which he reviewed the history of the public creditors, the course the State had pursued towards them, and the illusion the executive had held out from time to time to the hard-fisted yeomanry of Berks, and while proceeding the hour of one arrived and the House adjourned.

After wading along for four weeks, in profound ignorance of what a day might bring forth, and without any well digested plan of operation, the light is beginning to dawn thro' the mists, and the House appears to be getting on their legs. They appear to have touched bottom at last, and it is to be hoped that when the almost interminable State printer affair is disposed of, matters will assume a more cheerful and business like aspect. However, this expectation, like some others heretofore formed, may be doomed to disappointment. Z.

THE PRINTER INVESTIGATION, going on at Harrisburgh, is revealing some queer secrets. By the testimony, as published in the Argus, it appears that the Printers of Harrisburgh had leagued together to procure the printing for M'KINLEY, BRATTON, & Co., for which they were to receive a share of the spoils. C. M'CURDY, editor of the Intelligencer, for the consideration, of $3,000 agreed to transfer, or use his influence to secure, the votes of the Whig members of the Legislature to M'KINLEY, and THEO. PENN, of the Telegraph, for the consideration of $2,500, agreed to transfer all his influence with the Whig and Antimasonic members to BRATTON. M'KINLEY and BRATTON were to go into partnership, &c. Notes for the considerations above mentioned were duly given. No member of the Legislature has been implicated, and M'CURDY contends that the transaction was a legitimate business operation, and that unless it can be shown that undue influences operated upon the members, the contract with Mr M'KINLEY, on the part of the State, is unquestionably binding, and cannot be annulled.

We must confess that the whole transaction is any thing but creditable to the printers, and cannot but cast a shade of suspicion over any thing they may say in relation to the printing

CONGRESS.

Not much worth recording took place in either house of Congress on *Monday* last, 29th ult In *Senate*, Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, appeared in his seat. The new member from that state had not arrived. Mr. McDUFFIE addressed the Senate, on the Tariff, in reply to Mr. EVANS. His speech was mainly a reiteration of his former aguments.

In the *House* a great many propositions and suggestions were made, and resolutions offered but nothing of any importance transacted. Mr BLACK of Georgia renewed his resolutions to turn the reporters out of the House, but objections being made he withdrew them. Several attempts were made during the day to fix its time of adjournment on the first day of May next, but without success.

Rebellion in Maryland.

There is a party of Repudiators in Hartford County, Md. who oppose the collection of taxes, to pay the interest on the state debt, and their newspaper organ, the Bel-Air Republican, has for a motto, the shameless and wicked declaration, "no taxes!" By the following extract of a letter, published in the Baltimore American, from a gentleman in Hartford county, it would appear that the *principle* of "no taxation" has become *practice*.

"A few days ago, when the Collector attempted to sell some property in the infected "district, he was forcibly stopped. Written "notices were stuck up, threatening violence "to any one who should dare to bid. The "Collector attempted to do his duty, and a "resolute individual bid for the property. A "mob of some fifty men immediately rushed "upon him, and the cry was—'*Kill him, kill "him, kill him!*' One attempted to dash out "his brains with a large stone, and another to "strike at him with a bludgeon. He managed "to escape, and was chased off the ground. "The Collector dared not attempt to perform "his duty, and the law is now set at defiance "and a portion of Hartford is in open rebellion "I understand that application has been made "to the Executive for the protection of an armed force."

What the Madisonian Says.

The Madisonian of last Saturday, speaking of the Presidential election, says:

"Mr. CLAY's election to the Presidency is now an *inevitable result*. We fold our arms, and have nothing to do with victory or defeat."

We are glad that the administration at Washington has become aware of the deep game which has been playing by the Locofoco Van Buren party. Mr. VAN BUREN, and the leaders of that party, aimed at using the administration and its influence for their own ends, and for the special elevation of the little "fat man of Kinderhook," but Mr. TYLER has had sense enough to penetrate their flimsy veil of hypocrisy, and has thrown them off with disdain We sincerely hope the administration will stand neutral in the contest between Mr. CLAY and Mr. VAN BUREN. Let Mr. TYLER administer the Government for the good of the whole people, without distinction of party, while the people march to the contest, and it will not take a prophet to decide that victory will perch on the banner of the Whig candidate.

HON. HAEMAR DENNY.—The following extract, from a letter published in the American of yesterday, shows the impression Mr. DENNY's name, for the Vice-Presidency, has made upon the public mind in the interior. The letter is dated Harrisburgh, Jan 27.

"It is generally believed here, Mr. Clay will get the vote of Pennsylvania, and the nomination of Ha'mar Denny as Vice-President, it is said, will ensure that result His name has been well received by the people and the Whig presses, and it is here said, that Mr. Denny's name will bring out a tremendous vote from the Antimasonic counties I know nothing of these matters myself, but give you public opinion as it exists here On my return from Philadelphia, you may perhaps hear from me again."

MR. WILLIAMS' MEMORIAL.—The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes the memorial offered by Mr. WILLIAMS at the meeting held at the Court House last week, and remarks that the "whole ground seems to be covered by it," and says it has been numerously signed and forwarded to Harrisburgh. In the same connection the Inquirer states that there is but one sentiment in that county, on the subject of the State debt, and that is the absolute necessity that the Legislature take prompt and efficient action to restore and maintain the credit of the State.

SOUTHERN CUSTOMS.—A friend, writing from New Orleans says:—I passed an auction store this morning, and on going in found the merchandise was live stock, *i. e. Slaves*. "They were were selling them in different ways—by families and singly. One family of seven persons, four males and three females sold for $4,380. Single young males from $600 to $800." What a disgrace to civilized and Christian America, in this enlightened age.

GEORGIA.—Gen CLINCH has been elected to Congress by the Whigs of Georgia, with some four or five thousand majority. The election was by general ticket, and the Whigs confidently say they can carry the state next fall, in the Presidential contest, by at least 10,000 majority. The Whigs always gain by a large vote.

THE OLD GUARD.—At a Whig and Antimasonic meeting held at Lancaster a few days since, an immense delegation was appointed to attend the Baltimore Convention. In the list we observe the names of a member of the choice spirits of Lancaster.

THE BUTLER DEMOCRAT is now published by GEO. W. BOWEN, formerly of the Gettysburgh Star. We welcome with pleasure Mr BOWEN back again into the editorial ranks, and inform him that his paper of January 31, is the only one we have received for several weeks.

TEMPERANCE.—Several members of the House of Representatives met in the Capitol, by previous agreement, on Thursday night the 25th ult. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The society was organized under the name of the "Congressional Total Abstinence Society," and a constitution adopted.

SAMUEL MOHAWK, the Indian who committed the horrible murder in Butler County, is sentenced to be hung. The sentence of the Court is as follows:

SAMUEL MOHAWK—The sentence which the law imposes upon you is, that you be taken hence to the prison of Butler county from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

BERKS COUNTY BANK.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph states, that the Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the Berks County Bank frauds, have made some progress in the matter, by the examination of the President of that institution, who confirms the statement heretofore made, that the extra issue, now repudiated, and by which the people are swindled, was made in conformity to an opinion of Attoney General Johnson, "manufactured to order," for the Governor. The investigation is still progressing: and the Attorney General is subpœnaed before the Committee. The whole facts of the fraud, we presume, will eventually be ferreted out, and laid before the public; when the participation of the Governor and Attorney General will, we think, be pretty clearly established.

Death of Judge Gaston.

Judge WM. GASTON, of North Carolina, died at Raleigh, on Tuesday of last week, universally lamented. He was taken ill while presiding at Court, but recovered his spirits so as to enter into discourse with his friends with his wonted cheerfulness. He was in the midst of such cheerful and even humorous discourse within ten minutes of his death, so sudden was the lamentable event! He died without a groan or a struggle. Apoplexy is supposed to be the disease which terminated his life.

The New York American remarks, "like EMMETT, he died in the harness, in the fullness of his powers and of his fame, without enemies and without reproach."

He was one of the really great race of men of the days that are past, and his death will leave a blank not to be filled.

DEATH OF GOV. DUNCAN.—We regret to learn, from the St Louis Gazette of the 20th, that Gov JOSEPH DUNCAN, of Illinois, died at his residence, near Jacksonville, on Monday, the 15th ult, after an illness of five or six days. Gov. DUNCAN was at one time Representative in Congress from that State, then her Governor; and was again, at the last general election, the Whig candidate for that office. He was a sensible and an honest man.

DEATH OF JUDGE PORTER.—The N. O Crescent City, of the 18th instant has the following:

"We regret having to announce the death of Judge Porter, which melancholy event took place at his plantation in the parish of St Mary on the 13th. He was a native of Ireland, a man of abilities, formerly a member of the State Legislature, judge of our supreme court, and at the time of his death a member of the United States Senate. He was about 58 years of age, thirty three of which he had resided in Louisiana."

FUNERAL OF COMMODORE PORTER.—The solemn and impressives spectacle of a public funeral procession, in honor of the late Commodore Porter, took place on Saturday, in Philadelphia. The occasion was marked by large gatherings of people along the line of route over which the procession passed, who, by their general silence and serious deportment, seemed to join in the spirit of the hour, and pay respect to him who was being borne to his final resting place. Peace to the ashes of the brave.

Great Fire in Philadelphia—A Fight.

On Sunday morning last, the Soap, Candle and Oil establishment, of Messrs. COFFIN & LENDALL, Penn street, Kensington below Shackamaxon, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. The building was a new one, nearly seventy feet square, and was entirely consumed, except the brick wall, which fell to the ground.

The loss to Messrs C. & L., is estimated between 15 and $25,000. The insurance upon the property having expired about ten days since.

At this fire, a disgraceful fight took place between the Independeance Hose and Kensington Engine Companies on one side, and the Northern Liberty Hose on the other; sticks, stones, spanners, and even the crank for turning the cylinder for the hose, were resorted to as weapons of offence A young man, named Byerly, received a blow on the head with the latter instrument, which did him so much injury that his life was despaired of. Several others were carried from the ground very seriously wounded. A number of arrests were made.

For the Gazette.

THE TAX MEETING.

MR WHITE:—I happened to be present at the late meeting at the New Court House, and it struck me that the newspaper accounts of it, generally, seem to be calculated, in my view of the matter, to make an erroneous impression as to the result. I have therefore to ask the favor of a place in your columns, for the purpose of pointing out some of the supposed inaccuracies, and as it is a matter of great public interest, I hope you will allow me that indulgence.

You state, for instance, that the resolutions of Mr. Biddle were carried by a large majority. Now, with all proper deference, it appeared to me, and I only re-echo the opinions of many of the most respectable and intelligent men in this city who were present, that although the call of the meeting was limited in its terms to those who were in favor of the movement of Mr. Brackenridge, a very decided majority of the individuals present was in favor of the plan recommended by Mr. Williams. It is very true, as you have stated, that the decision of the chair was in favor of the resolutions of Mr. Biddle, owing no doubt to the greater loudness and vociferation of the response; but it is a fact worthy of recollection that the decision was pronounced contrary to all rule—in the very face of a call for a *division* on the question; and that, moreover, when the vote was taken on the original resolutions, they were distinctly announced by the Chairman as the resolutions of Mr. Williams, and not of Mr Biddle. And many persons, of whom I could name some very respectable men, were thus misled into a vote in their favor.

I deem it important therefore that these facts should go to the public in connection with the newspaper accounts of the meeting. The question is one of immense importance to the people, and as I feel assured that not merely the majority of the late meeting, but the people at large, almost universally and without distinction of party, are in favor of a sale of the public works in preference to an increase of their burthens to such an extent as will be necessary to pay the interest of the whole debt, that few indeed, except the officers and dependant on those works, and that class of partizan editors of the Locofoco school who find their account in retaining them for the purpose of rewarding favorites, and perpetuating party rule, are willing to submit to increased taxation for the sake of keeping them. I am unwilling that the *official* results of that meeting should go abroad as the sentiment of the people of this enlightened county, while our fellow citizens beyond the mountains are moving in this matter with such apparent unanimity in an entirely opposite direction. I would prefer that the question should be at all events first fairly submitted to them, and with such submission I would have no fears of the result. I trust, therefore, that another meeting will be called for that purpose.

Allow me however to make another remark. You have expressed your regret that Mr. Williams did not consent to have the question first taken on the resolutions of Mr. Biddle, as in that case his memorial might have been adopted by the meeting afterwards. You must however have overlooked the facts, that altho' the former gentleman did, in his second speech, abandon his objection, to the sale of the public works, and admit that the memorial was free from objection thereby in effect giving up the whole question—yet one of his resolutions, like his first speech, consisted of an elaborate argument to show the *impolicy* and *dishonesty* of the course recommended in the memorial If you will look at his resolutions again, you will discover that they were entirely incompatible in that respect with those of Mr. Williams, and that he could not of course withdraw them for subsequent adoption without involving the meeting in a gross inconsistency The true course would have been for Mr. Biddle to withdraw his, and take the memorial of Mr. Williams which embraced taxation, and which he admitted to be unobjectionable, as a substitute for his own.

A TAX PAYER.

☞"A Tax Payer" is correct in his remark concerning the inconsistency of passing Mr. BIDDLE's resolutions in connection with the memorial offered by Mr. WILLIAMS. They are entirely incompatible with each other. When we penned our account of the meeting, we had not read Mr. BIDDLE's resolutions, and we were led astray by his remark, in his second speech, that he did not find a great deal to object to in the memorial.

As far as we have been able to ascertain public sentiment here at home, since the meeting, (and we have conversed with many of our most intelligent citizens,) it is decidedly in favor of the memorial offered by Mr. WILLIAMS—in favor of selling the public works, and raising a tax to meet the remainder of the interest. Abroad, among Whigs and Antimasons, the sentiment is almost universal in favor of selling the works. County meetings have just been held in Mercer and Cumberland counties, in both of which they say, in their resolutions, they cannot bear much greater burden of taxation, and recommend the sale of the Works, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the lands

HON. HARMAR DENNY.—We observe that several Whig presses in this State are warmly recommending this distinguished gentleman as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He resides in Pittsburgh, and was some years ago a member of Congress, in which station he displayed abilities of high order. Although our friends in Philadelphia, and indeed many throughout the State have expressed a decided preference for Hon. John Sergeant, yet it is apparent we think that the masses of the people anxiously desire the candidate for that station to be taken from the interior of the State.—*Perry Freeman.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—*Collectors*—John S. Cash, Philadelphia, to take effect on the 5th of February. Thomas J. Hanes, Lancaster. James J. Gwin, Columbia. Robert Laverty, Parksburg. Ardemus Stewart, Paoli, on the Columbia Railroad. Peter Orwan, Newport, and John S. Patton, Huntingdon, on the Pennsylvania Canal. James Gillespie, Freeport on the Pennsylvania Canal.

Weighmasters—William English, Philadelphia. Eli Overdeer, Lancaster. P. M'Mahon, Columbia John O'Conner, Holidaysburgh weigh scales, Portage Railroad. George Potts, Holidaysburg Weigh Lock William Philson, Johnstown weigh scales, Portage Railroad.—C. C. Hemphill, Johnstown weigh Lock.

OUR HARBOR.—The severe weather has surrounded our City with floating ice, which renders navigation difficult and tardy without the aid of steam. The Patsey B. Blount, which attempted to go to sea, yesterday, was obliged to go into dock at the Quarantine, to wait a better opportunity. The Swedish schr Ennes was recently ashore on Staten Island, but yesterday was driven off by the ice, and drifted down the Bay with three anchors ahead. She must have steam to bring her in. The Bremen ship New York and the Havre packet Oneida were towed up yesterday by steamships

Buttermilk Channel was completely frozen over yesterday, so as to be crossed with perfect security. Our Ship News Reporter states that the ice is running fifteen miles out at sea—a most unusual circumstance. We fear the storm of last night will cause a fearful catalogue of disasters and human suffering.—*N Y Trib.*

MASSACHUSETTS BANKS.—The following is a statement of the Banking Capital of Massachusetts:

In 1837, the banking capital of the commonwealth, then at its highest point was according to the acts of incorporation, in full force.		$40,380,000
But some of the charters had not been taken up and the capital organized and in operation, was		38,280,000
In January, 1843, the amount of capital of 105 banks, being the whole number then in opperation, was		31,390,000
Since which time it has been further reduced by the injunction of the Citizens' Bank, Nantucket	$100,000	
And the surrender of the charters of the Cohannet Bank of Tauton,	200,000	
Village Bank of Danvers, (not excepted)	120,000	
And Milbury Bank (to take effect next winter)	100,000	
		520,000
Leaving the active bank capital at this date		$30,870,000

—*Balt. Amer.*

PRISON STATISTICS.—We learn from the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Auburn Prison, that the total amount of receipts into the treasury of the Prison, from all sources, during the past year, ending September 30th, is $56,776 66. Total amount of disbursements for all purposes $56,509 04. Balance on hand $267 62. Total amount of earnings by labor of convicts is $52,856 89 Expenses of the prison $49,477 78—leaving an excess of earnings over expenses of $3,379 11. This falls short of the earnings of last year $10,745 52. This decrease is owing to the operation of the law of April of last year, providing that no convict should be employed upon a contract except in the trade or occupation he had learned or practiced before his conviction. The silk business alone has amounted to $6,575 69.

The number of prisoners is greater this year than ever before, being 771. There has been 11 deaths during the year. The report states that it is undeniable that crime is increasing in the country, and assigns various causes for it, among others the pecuniary pressure of the times.—*Tribune.*

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE,
February 1st, 1844, 12 M.

We do not call this a weekly review, for the reason, we are not quite prepared to furnish what we consider a full review of the market. On this day week we shall have our price current ready, and then we shall offer a specimen of what we propose to do in this line—that is, providing we can find business enough to make up a review. We wish it to be understood that we do not intend to give "*quotations*" merely, or partially. These are unsafe criterions by which to judge the merchantable value of any article: the true test is, what has it been sold for? or what will it actually bring for cash, or for good negotiable paper, to be paid in cash at maturity? This is the basis on which we shall found all our reports, and it is the only proper one. If we cannot do better than quote the opinion of the market as to what an article is worth, we shall say so—this will be the safe side.

It seems as though the weather has fairly set in for a freeze of some duration. For several days it has been very cold, and ice has been forming rapidly. The navigation of both rivers, above the city, is entirely interrupted—the Ohio nearly so. A dribbling business has been going on during the winter season, and unless trade below is now stopped for a while, it will measurably militate against the usual spring business.

This, we infer from the indications, will be heavy, perhaps more so than for some years past. We ground this opinion on the investments made in the west in produce—in pork and bacon—in the increased demand for all kinds of Pittsburgh manufactures—on the probable increase of freight of all kinds to, from, and through the city, &c. &c.

The operations of dealers in Pork and Bacon in the West, have been very large: we have the name of one Cincinnati Merchant, who packed and salted no less than 30,000 hogs this season; these at the moderate estimate of $6.25 ₱ head, amount to $187,500, and to this must be added the expenses of cooperage, salt, labor, &c., and we have a specimen of magnificent speculation.

We observe some of our merchants laying in handsome stocks of Iron and Nails, probably to be ready for an expected advance. Those who put in orders for Cotton Yarns previous to the advance, will net a handsome profit by their foresight.

Should the effort now making in Philadelphia to procure an allowance of *drawback* on freight forwarded east or west on the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal be successful, we anticipate an immense addition to the carrying trade through this city. This we conceive to be a matter of the greatest importance, and shall rejoice to see it consummated in time to divert produce now stored up in the west, from the southern route. No doubt there are many thousand tons of bulk freight destined to no particular route to the eastern seaboard, which would be consigned by this channel, if the fact of a drawback being allowed were known to the owners and holders in time to fix their choice. We commend this view of this matter to the reflecting part of our merchants, and ardently desire to see action upon it if the promised benefits should appear to be well grounded.

In connection with this, we notice that our Transportation companies are *getting ready* in good time to do their duty by forwarding all that may offer. Good service have they done in past seasons, and we expect to see them excel all their former efforts in the business of Carriers. We congratulate them on the successful termination of the Aqueduct negotiations, and hope they may never have occasion to remove from their extensive, well arranged warehouses.

☞"Business is dull—as it ought to be at this season—though some articles are brisk. We look for no considerable or permanent improvement for some time.

ALE.—XX Ale has been in good demand all season—Sales from Breweries' at $7 per bbl., or including shipping cask $8; Common $6, or including cask $7.

ASHES.—We notice some operations in Ashes, both from wagons and store. Pots have experienced no improvement. The sales we have are mostly of a mixed nature, but the few for cash have been at 3¼c for Pots and Scorchings This is the very outside they will command.

BEESWAX.—Clear Yellow is in demand at 26a27 cts. per lb; no White ever offered here.

BACON.—From sales through the week of about 10,000 lbs. in lots, we quote Hams at 6c, Shoulders at 3½c; and Sides at 4½c per lb. cash. Sales of six casks averaging 900 lbs each at 4½c hog round cash. We have in Pittsburgh proper at least one dozen of large smoke houses, some now pretty well hung with Pork in salt, ready to smoke.

CATTLE.—About 200 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the yards on Monday, but the buyers did not purchase very freely. About 100 head were taken at from 3 to 4c net, that being the manner in which our Butchers mostly purchase stock. Occasionally sales are made by drovers at so much per head on foot, but generally as above. The quality of the cattle was generally good. The quantity of poultry brought to the city markets has a sensible effect on the exteat to which Butchers purchase. The low prices at which most varieties of poultry have been selling through the winter induced many to purchase them in preference to butcher's meat.

COTTON YARNS.—We give below as most satisfactory, the prices of Cotton Yarns, &c. in full, remarking that these are the rates of all our mills but one—the Eagle. The cards of this mill run from Nos. 5 to 12, 19 cts; and from No. 13 to 20, 19½ cts. pr elb. for Short Reel.

SHORT REEL—PER POUND.

No. 5		No. 15	22 cents.
No. 6		No. 16	23 "
No. 7	19 cents.	No. 17	24 "
No. 8		No. 18	25 "
No. 9		No. 19	26 "
No. 10		No. 20	27 "
No. 11		No. 21	28 "
No. 12	20 cents.	No. 22	29 "
No. 13		No. 23	30 "
No. 14	21 cents.	No. 24	31 "

LONG REEL—PER DOZEN.

No. 500	10 cents.	No. 700	7 cents.
No. 600	9 "	No. 900	7 "
No. 700	8 "	No. 1000	7 "
Candlewick			10 cts. per lb.
Carpet Chain			22 "
Superior Batting			15 "
Common Batting			10 "
Coverlet Yarn			25 "
Cotton Twine			26 "

These rates are for par funds and no discount.—It is in effect constituting proprietors their own merchants, as no house can buy at such rates to sell again.

COTTON SHEETINGS.—Pittsburgh Sheetings are now held at 5½c ₱ yd. 37 inches wide. The excellence of the fabric is appreciated throughout the west, and the demand exceeds the supply. Pittsburgh stouts, a very extra heavy article, 15c.

CANDLES.—The stock of Star Candles on the market is too small to admit of large sales by the box, brisk at 27c—nearly all held here is in one or two hands City dipped, from store, 7½c. Sperm, best brands, 33c.—inferior, 33c. ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—Very dull. A prime lot of 22,000 lbs. Western Reserve offered a week or two ago at 4c. cash, was not sold, and sent to Cincinnati.

FEATHERS.—Dull. Kentucky are dull at 25 cts. Inland are worth 27c., and taken more freely than Kentucky.

FLOUR.—Offering tolerably freely, and taken at from $3,6@3.62½ for Superfine brands—extra commands a shade more.

FRUITS.—We notice sales of Peaches, halves, from wagons and stores, at $1,12½@1,25 ₱ bushel—principally at the last figure, with an upward tendency. Dried Apples, pared, sales at 45c. from first hands, and at 50c. from store.

FREIGHTS.—Wagon freights to Philadelphia via Chambersburgh, $1 ₱ 100 lbs. heavy—direct, $1,12½. To Baltimore, $1 ₱ 100 lbs., heavy.

PIG METAL.—We note a sale of 150 tons Allegheny, part very hard, at $24,50; and part shade better at $25,50, par funds.

PORK.—Sale of 5000 lbs salt pork, in bulk, at 3c. cash.

SEEDS.—Clover still maintains itself at $5,12½@5,25 from wagons. 300 bushels believed to have been taken at the last figure. Timothy, $1,25 and in demand—holders nominally ask $1,50@1,62½.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 100 bbls. raw at 18c. ₱ gallon—a decline. To-day, a shade less offered, say 17½c.

WOOL.—Skin wool is in demand at 25c. cash.

A. M. BURNS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
NEW-CASTLE, MERCER COUNTY, PA.,

☞ Practices in the Courts of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford and Erie Counties.

All Collections, examining Titles, &c., promptly attended to in the above Counties. Feb 2-w1t

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdk'fs, all Linen, at the low price of 18¾ cts. They have also a large assortment of finer quality do., including some "super super" Revere borders, from $1,75 to $2,50. Jan. 24.

To the Liberty Men of Western Pennsylvania, and of Allegheny County:

The Liberty Convention of Western Pennsylvania will meet in Temperance Hall, Pittsburgh, on *Thursday, February 22d*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Governor and Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and to transact such other business as the interest of the Liberty cause may require

THE LIBERTY MEN OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY will meet in convention on the same day, and at the same place, (Temperance Hall,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to the above Convention, and more fully organize for the coming contest. The Committee expect every Liberty man in Allegheny County to do his duty, by attending the convention. Let us not be disappointed, Brethren, and victory shall be ours.

EDWARD SMITH,
J. B. SANDERSON,
THOS. OLIVER,
J. MECASKEY,
J. H. McCLELLAND,
WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
JAMES McMASTERS,
Liberty Central Committee of Vigilance for Western Pennsylvania.

February 2.—w3t.

VERMIFUGE.

CARROLLTON, Greene Co., Ill. Oct. 10, 1843.

THIS is to certify that I have been selling B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Vermifuge for the last three years, and in some cases witnessed the operation of the same, and from what I know from my own knowledge, and that which has been told me by others, I take pleasure in saying that I never have seen or heard of any medicine that has given so universal satisfaction in this community, and furthermore, if it was necessary, I could procure fifty certificates of its efficiency and success in expelling worms. JAMES FRENCH SIMPSON.

Druggist.

BELLEVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22d, 1843.

I have frequently used Fahnestock's Vermifuge with good effect, but recently I have administered it in one or two cases in which the good effects were astonishing. In one case from the use of 1 vial, 146 worms were discharged, and in another 56 worms passed, to the entire relief of the little sufferers. CHARLES WALLACE, M. D.

Prepared and sold by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Feb. 1. Corner Sixth and Wood streets.

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING DOUBLE PURPLE PRINTS at 6¼ cts; dark colored do. 9 cts. fast colors; new style dark rich do. 12½; Merrimack do. 12½ cts.

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING FLANNELS at very low prices—White of a fine soft texture, at 25 cents, Yellow 22 and 25 cts., Scarlet 18¾ and 25, &c. &c. White Welsh Flannels, genuine, of a fine quality, warranted not to shrink; White and Colo'd Cotton Flannels, from 9 to 12½ cts., at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House, North-East corner 4th and Market sts. Jan. 24.

MURPHY & BRO.

ARE SELLING SATINETTS, of an excellent quality, at 44 and 50 cts; fine Blue do. at 62½ cts; ¾ wide Beaver Cloth, only 50 cts; Kentucky Jeans only 25 and 31 cts. Jan. 24.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between WARD & HUNT, Dentists, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of October last.

DR. DAVID HUNT, DENTIST, will occupy the same Office he has had during the Partnership.—Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

TO DENTISTS.

Dr H. will always have on hand a large assortment of superior transparent Porcelain TEETH, (including GUM Teeth,) for his own practice from which Dentists can be supplied, at a very low rate, and he can also supply them with every thing else in the line of the profession. Jan. 3—d3t&w3m

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call at this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 25.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Ohio township Allegheny county, last fall, and has been entered on the township books, a small old WHITE COW, with large brown spots, particularly so about the head and neck; has been bored in both horns; has no ear marks. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

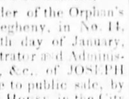
DAVID SHIELDS.

Sewickley Bottom, Jan. 26, 1844—w3t*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Allegheny, in No. 14, December T. 1843, made the 15th day of January, 1844, the undersigned Administrator and Administratrix with the Will annexed, &c., of JOSEPH WEST, Sr., dec'd, will expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh ON MONDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day,

All that valuable tract of Land situate on the Monongahela River, about 7 miles above the City of Pittsburgh, in Mifflin township, County of Allegheny, bounded by lands of James H. Hays, David and Robert Hays, Mathew H. West, Joseph West, Edward West, Alexander West, and others, containing One hundred and Sixty six Acres, 3 perches, strict measure Said tract fronts on the river 60 2-10 perches, and contains about 50 acres of beautiful river bottom.



There is on said tract a large Stone Dwelling House, with Barn, &c.; 2 small Dwelling Houses; a large Orchard of excellent fruit; well timbered and watered. The soil is excellent Persons desirous of purchasing a first rate Farm, in an eligible situation, will do well to call and examine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to be paid down on the execution and delivery of the Deed for the premises.

This land will be sold subject to the incumbrance of Catherine West, widow of Joseph West, Sr., dec'd. THOMAS B. PATTERSON, Adm'r.
CATHARINE WEST, Administratrix.

Jan. 19.—d2t&w3t.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING lately occupied by ALEX'R. McKIBBEN, in the Borough of Birmingham, together with a frame dwelling on the same lot, in the rear of the storehouse. The property is located on the corner of Carson and Centre streets. It has 56 feet front on Carson street, and runs back along Centre street about 91 feet. It is considered a first rate business stand—perhaps the best in the borough.

If not sold in a short time it will then be for lease for 1, 2 or 3 years. For particulars, &c., apply to the subscriber near the premises.

N. B. Three first rate SLEIGHS will also be sold on favorable terms. Two of them a entirely new, and the other is in excellent order.

ALSO, Two burying Lots; one in the Methodist Protestant Burying ground, on Liberty street, above the Canal; the other in the Associate Reformed Burying ground, on the 4th street road.

JOHN M'KEE, Agent.

Dec. 30.—d3t&wtf.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY PILLARS, late of East Deer township, Allegheny county, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. GEORGE PILLARS,
MATTHEW MACLEAN,
East-Deer tp., Jan. 12—w6t*. Administrators.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,
Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,
WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig

PITTSBURGH.....JANUARY 29, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XXII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 25, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Very little has transpired to-day in either house.

The *Senate* have been principally occupied in debate on the resolution to discharge the investigating committee, but no vote was reached, and the reso lution was postponed till Saturday.

In the *House*, the principal portion of the time was consumed in the presentation of private petitions and remonstrances, of which 115 were presented, and referred to their appropriate committees, among them were many for repeal of the state printer law of the last session; for a law to compel there funding the money illegally filched from the state Treasury by these "porcupines," (as Butler called them the other day,) for sale of the public works, for levying of taxes to defray the expenses of Government, and pay interest on the state debt: for repeal of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt: for the abolition of capital punishment; for the increase of salaries of Judges, &c, in and about Pittsburgh; for new counties; and incorporations; from old soldiers, and old widows, for relief; for repeal of tavern license law; and for the preservation of "little fishes."

Mr. Dunlap offered a resolution, that a Committee be appointed to ascertain whether the State Geologis, had completed his contract with the State; and to inquire what steps are necessary to complete the business, and bring it to a close—which was adopted.

Mr. Long offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to distribute to each member of the Legislature one copy of the documents appertaining to the 6th census, and the 8th and 9th volumes of the laws of this Commonwealth, printed by Kay & Brother, to such of the members as have not received them. Mr Roumfort moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "census," and therefore, a long, tedious, tiresome, desultory debate ensued between Roumfort, Hinchman, Smith of Berks, Herr, Brady, Edson, Brackenridge, Smith of Clearfield, and Nicholson, during which the yeas and nays were twice called, the amendment was rejected and the resolution laid over till to-morrow. So we shall have to be entertained again with this farce. The reformers opposed the resolution, and advocated the amendment on the ground that if they voted these books and documents to themselves the people would cry out shame! I think they have abundant cause and reason to cry shame, already.

The truth is, that this reform about which you hear so much, is all "talk and no cider." It is a kind of torpedo, that all like to look at, at a distance, but when closely approached, reminds one that "discretion is the better part of valor." It is true there is little left to reform, in the money line, it having been already reformed too much. Something might be gained by reforming manners, but there is very little hope of this without the endowment of a professorship, which the majority will not agree to. The committee of investigation, on the subject of the state printer, are still going on, unravelling the bargains and sales of that junto, but I don't learn that any disclosures have been made, except that as a fraternity, they agreed to stand by one another's interests, form a joint stock company, and get along as well as they could. No undue solicitation or bribery of votes has been disclosed. I think upon the whole, no harm would have been done, if they had been left "alone in their glory."

Old Tecumseh rallied a pretty strong party here on Tuesday night, made up of all kinds of men and boys, and blacks and whites: and several gentleman were duly and safely delivered of certain sage ideas on the subject of the next presidency. General Cameron presided, assisted by as many Vice Presidents as the meeting could make, and as many Secretaries as had need of office. I hope, in a day or two, the legislature will reach something worth recording, for I am, (as you doubtless are,) tired of this wishy-washy, incoherent and unprofitable style of correspondence. Z.

NUMBER XXIII.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 26, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—This will necessarily be a short letter, the whole business of the *Senate* having beent he discussion of various matters of no moment, and in the reception of petitions and memorials.

In the *House* the fog begins to clear away, inasmuch as some of the standing committees begin to report on the various matters committed to them, and there is an appearance now that, within a few days, there will be something really debateable before the House.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day a memorial from the Board of Trade of the city and county of Philadelphia approving of the opinion of the Government in relation to the truck system, and recommending an increase of trucks, &c. &c.

Mr. Roumfort offered a joint resolution providing, that in all cases of default on the part of the principal in the payment of State dues, the sureties may, after a lapse of three years, have the privilege of paying the same in State stocks *at par*. Mr. Bright offered a joint resolution that —— be authorized to purchase for the use of the State, a press and necessary type, and that —— dollars be appropriated for the purchase of the same, with a proper building to be used and occupied as a printing office for the State: and for the employment of a foreman to conduct the same: and that no party or partisan printing shall be done therein; and that the said foreman shall be prohibited by law from editing or printing any political paper, and that he shall devote his whole time to the business of his employment, and that the Auditor General shall audit and settle all his accounts from time to time, and that the the same shall be paid out of the Treasury of the State.

Mr. Brush offered a joint resolution, that the Committee of Whys and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the revenue by laying a tax on stone coal, and report by bill or otherwise, at an early day. This resolution was passed by yeas and nays, 62 to 29.

Mr. Brackenridge from the Judiciary committee reported a bill extending the provisions of a certain act relating to judicial decisions to the city of Allegheny. Mr Bishop, from Committee on corporations, reported a bill for the incorporation of the Hollidaysburgh and Bennington Railroad and Mining Company. Mr. Toland, from Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt, falling due 1st February, proximo. On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, (Mr. Merrifield in the chair,) for the purpose of considering the bill for the allotment of the State printing and binding to the lowest bidder, which being under consideration, Mr. Hinchman moved to amend the first section by stricking out all after the word "resolved" and inserting, "that Isaac G. McKinley be authorized to do all the English printing, and Hutter and Bigler all the German printing of this legislature, until the first Monday of May next, and that all their accounts for the same be settled according to the provision of the act, passed 23rd January 1843, which was adopted.

Mr Cooper moved an amendment to the amendment, providing that the act shall not take effect until after the 1st day of July 1846, which after some desultory debate, the mover withdrew—and the committee rose, and the bill was laid over till to-morrow. We may expect some debating of interest before long, and an approximation to business of importance. I am of opinion that nothing will be *done*, (although much will be talked about,) till the state printer question has received its quietus. Heaven grant, that it may happen speedily. A large portion of the session was spent in the House to day, in relation to the pay of a young man who had been employed for a few days in the transcribing office. The subject had been referred to the committee on accounts: and they not being able to agree how much he was entitled to, two reports, (majority and minority) were presented to the House, which occupied the talents and oratory of the debaters in one form and another, till the young man, being tired himself of the fun, presented his claim to the Auditor General, had it allowed, got his money, and reported himself to the House, while the Solons were debating his claim! This brought matters to a stop, or else it might have been prolonged for aught I know till next week. When the announcement was made, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed, and thus ended this farce. O Sagacity! O Legislative Wisdom!! Z.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

In *Senate*, Mr. Foster reported a Bill granting compensation for the services of a Slave in the Florida War. This Bill came from the the Military Committee, with a Bill from Mr. Barrow of La. to repeal the Act of the last Congress dismounting the 2d regiment of Dragoons.

OREGON TERRITORY.—Mr. Semple's resolution proposing instructions to the end that the Government of Great Britain might be notified of a desire on the part of this Government to put an end to the treaty of 1827, so far as it provided for the joint occupation of the Oregon was then taken up.

Mr. Archer moved to refer the Resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, giving as a reason that this subject was now in the course of negotiation.

A brief discussion followed by Messrs. Buchanan, Atchison, Morehead, Benton and Allen, when the Resolution and motion were postponed until Tuesday next, and then the Senate went into Executive session, having previously agreed to adjourn to Monday next.

In the *House*, the whole day was spent on a motion of Mr. Elmer, of N J., Chairman of the Committee on Elections, for the printing of the arguments of the two members, Messrs. Goggin and Gilmer, of Va, who desire seats in the present Congress.

A long debate sprang up, and the question of printing was carried through by the agency of the Previous Question. The printing was ordered by 105 to 67, and the House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1844.

The *Senate* did not sit to-day.

The *House* spent the day on a complaint made by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa., against Mr. Nathan Sargeant, the "Oliver Oldschool" of the United States Gazette. Mr. Ingersoll, holding the U. S. Gazette in his hand, said he rose to complain of the report, and of a paragraph in it which purported to give an account of an occurrence in this House. Mr. I. then read Mr Oldschool's account of the presentation of the Massachusetts Resolutions touching the representation of slaves. The Report stated merely that the presentation of these resolutions was the occasion of a fuss, and that Mr. Adams was asked by Mr. Ingersoll if he was the author of the resolutions, and that he did not answer because he considered the question thus put a very impertinent one. Mr Ingersoll said that the author of this report was Nathan Sargeant, and he claimed of the Speaker to expel him because his report was false.

Mr. Morris, of Penn., rose to testify to the good character of Mr. Sargeant. He rose to speak for one who was not permitted to speak for himself. Mr. Sargeant was a man of veracity and of good character, and incapable of knowingly doing injustice to any man.

Mr. Adams said he had not seen the report referred to, until it had been read by the member from Penn'a. He had had no communication with the gentleman who made the report. He objected, however, to the dismissal of that gentleman or any gentleman by the arbitrary act of the Speaker of this House. If there was to be any expulsion, it belonged to the House and not to the Speaker. In regard to the report in the U S Gazette he did not see wherein it was false. The Reporter had chosen to draw inferences for which he was not responsible. He would however endorse these inferences, for in point of fact they were true. He did not answer the query of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because he did consider the question an impertinent one. The Reporter had only inferred a fact. He would now say, however, that he was not the author of the Resolutions introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature. He had no part in the authorship of these Resolutions. Mr. Adams would have given the same answer before if he had not been asked in a disorderly manner.

Mr. Adams then gave an account of the introduction of the Massachusetts Resolutions in the Legislature of that State, declaring that at the present session they originated with a leading member of the Democratic party and passed both Houses unanimously. Mr. A. said, however, that he had an opinion upon the Resolutions, and it was that they were proper in themselves. He had argued the question in his district and told his constituents that there was an inequality and oppression in the article of the Constitution. He believed moreover that unless the Constitution was amended that ere long the Union would tumble to pieces.

Mr. Gilmer called Mr. Adams to order.

Mr. Adams remarked "there is an end of it," and resumed his seat.

Mr C. J. Ingersoll continued the debate and made a speech mainly personal to Mr. Adams. He complained of him for endorsing the fact of the Report of Mr. Sargeant in the United States Gazette, and ridiculed the "calm dignity" attributed by the Reporter to Mr. Adams Mr. Adams' conduct was then arraigned during the war. He was accused of being abroad, of being in Russia, of saying that our forces consisted of 3 ships and 5 regiments, and that a war could not be carried on against Great Britain without defeat and disgrace to the country.

The Speaker called to order, but Mr. Ingersoll went on with his personal remarks and took up the Hartford Convention. He knew that the gentleman from Massacusetts was not in the country at the time, and being a very ambitious man, as he was, he found it convenient to denounce the Hartford Convention. Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded to state that a person,—he would not say whom, and no one should compel him to say who it was,—had said that Mr. Adams was the author of the Resolutions. He asked the question upon this authority.

The Speaker again called to order, but Mr Ingersoll persisted in his remarks and was not compelled to take his seat by the Speaker or the House.

Mr Ingersoll closed his remarks by insisting upon the expulsion of Mr. Sargeant. It did not deter him from pressing the object he had in view by saying that the act was an arbitrary one.

Mr C Johnson desired to know something of the character of the accused Reporter.

Mr Morris endorsed it as being unimpeachable.

Mr. Wise denounced it as mendacious, in consequence of some representation in regard to himself.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass spoke of the extraordinary discussion of this day and the proceedings of the House. The Right of Petition, the Constitution, the character of private gentlemen, were but parts of the whole. The Liberty of the Press had now been assailed.

Mr. Winthrop was here called to order, and a scene of indescribable confusion followed.

Mr. Holmes, upon a point of order, declared it to be the duty of the Speaker to check all personalities in debate, and to force members to take their seats who indulged in them. The Speaker should do this, and should invoke the authority of the House to enforce order. Persons having the privilege of the floor should in like manner be decorous or expelled with contumely.

Various points of order were raised here, as to the subject before House—whether there was any subject before the House—and if any how it could be got rid of.

An adjournment was moved and lost.

An indefinite posponement was moved and carried by aid of the Previous Question, which was moved by Mr. Payne of Ala.

The subject was then got rid of at 3 o'clock. Mr. Adams called for the orders of the day, which the House, on motion of Mr. Dromgoole, postponed until to-morrow.

A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole. This was also voted down, when, by acclamation, the House adjourned.

From Harrisburgh.

We received by this morning's mail, what purports to be an extra from the Harrisburgh Chronicle, containing the particulars of a "fatal affray," which ended in the death of a Mr. Prince by the hands of a Mr. Loud. We shall not publish the article, because we believe it is a hoax, got up by some miserable wretch who finds time heavy on his hands. Our reasons for believing it a hoax are, 1st, that the letter of our correspondent of the same date says nothing about it; 2d, there is no paper, we believe called the "Chronicle" now published in Harrisburgh; 3d, there has been two successful attempts to hoax the public already played off in that quarter, one in relation to the riding on a rail of the Rev. Mr. AVERY, and another in reference to burning of the Washington Hotel

Disgraceful and Brutal Attack.

On Thursday last, a few moments before the hour of meeting of the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. WELLER, of Ohio, made an assault on the floor of the House, upon Mr. SHRIVER, the Reporter and Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot. Mr. SHRIVER was without friends when the attack was made. He received many blows and was struck several times when upon the floor,—Mr. WELLER'S friends standing by and preventing any interference.

Mr. WELLER, during the morning, has been bound over to keep the peace. Messrs PAYNE and BELSER of Alabama, acting as his sureties. The assault upon Mr. S. has excited great feeling in the House and out of it, as well from the place where it was made, as for the attack upon the press.

☞The account we give of the extraordinary scenes enacted in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday last, and of the shameful attempt of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, to curtail the liberty of the press is condensed from the interesting correspondence of the Baltimore American. Some men are afraid of the truth, and such men would shroud their deeds in darkness. The reporters bring their deeds to the light.

MAINE.—A Special Election for member of Congress was held in the 7th (far Eastern) District of Maine on Monday, 22d inst. The Bangor Whig of Tuesday evening has returns from 25 towns, showing a gain of 184 for Robinson, the Whig candidate. The vote is heavy.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.—The last accounts states that money is so plenty in England that not exceeding two per cent. per annum can be obtained for it, on loans on public stocks, and that is probable that the "Chancellor of the Exchequer" will be enabled to sell a two and one half per cent stock above 80. The Bank has upwards of fourteen and a half millions of bullion, (over seventy millions of dollars,) with an accumulation still going on. The *Three per cents* were expected to reach *par*.

The production of gold in Russia, which usually amounted in value to 300,000 to 400,000 pounds sterling per annum, exceeded during the past year four millions of pounds sterling.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By intelligence, from Vera Cruz to the 31st ult., information has been received of a decree issued by the Mexican government compelling all Americans to leave California. This order was issued some months since, but was concealed from our Minister at Mexico until recently, when he received information of its existence from another source. Gen. Thompson has demanded an explanation from the Mexican government, which was withheld, and the mail of the 30th brought to Vera Cruz intelligence that Gen. Thompson had given the government a stated time, when, if not satisfactorily explained, he will demand his passports and leave the country.

The Mexican Diario del Gobierno, of the 21st ult. has an article of some length on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States. Among other things it says—

"The usurpation of Texas (for its annexation to the U. States can be called by no other name) would be an open *declaration of war against Mexico* by the U. States."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Common Schools of New York.

From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools we learn that there are 10,875 Districts in the State, and during the year ending October last, 657,782 children had been taught in them, of which 47,428 were in this city. This is an increase of 59,000 over last year. Besides these there are 64,000 in private schools, of which 30,000 are in New York. Last year in the winter schools there were 5,170 male and 635 female teachers In the summer schools there were 1,024 male and 5,699 female teachers.

The average compensation of male teachers in the winter was $14 28 per month exclusive of board; of female $7 80. In the summer the prices average, for male teachers 15 per month, for female $6. Out of 9,368 school houses visited by the Superintendents, 707 were of logs, and 3319 not fit for beasts to house in. The school fund amounted on the 30th Sept. to $1,975,093 15.

The public money received and expended in the several districts heard from during the year ending the first of January, was $660,727 41 $565,793 76 of this were applied to the payment of teachers' wages, and $94,933 65 to the purchase of books for the district libraries. The inhabitants of the several districts have paid on rate bills $509,396 97, making in all $1,075,170 73 paid for teachers.

In conclusion the report says:

"In 1838, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars from the avails of the U S Deposite Fund was granted to three colleges annually for five years, "and until otherwise directed by law." This sum, divided among the students of these institutions, gives to each, annually, the sum of about $47. A strong contrast is here presented to the 42 *cents* bestowed annually from the funds of the State upon the children of the poor. To add to the wealth of the rich and the poverty of the poor, seems to have formed a prominent feature in the policy of past legislation. Has not the time come to abandon this policy? The five years for which this large sum was granted has fully expired; and will not three institutions now willingly relinquish this sum in order that it may be applied to the establishment of normal schools, and thus accelerate the moral and intellectual developement of the six hundred thousand children of this State?"

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The Steamboat Minstrel, Capt. McCOMAS, while on her downward trip from Cincinnati to Nashville on the 25th January, struck a log about 9 miles below Madison, and sunk in from ten to fourteen feet water. A small portion of her freight was saved. The engine and furniture will be saved. She was insured in Cincinnati for $3000.

The celebrated Gaines lawsuit is now before the Supreme Court at Washington.

From the Sunday School Journal.

"MANNERS MAKE THE MAN."

Poor Charles Holly, in one way or other, made himself the laughing-stock of every company, high or low. When he made himself familiar with the low-lived, and bore the expense of their frolics, they said he had a good heart, and knew how to be generous; but they flattered him out of his money, and then laughed at his simplicity. With people of his own rank, his ignorance and self conceit rendered him disagreeable to the more intelligent; the simple were afraid of his craftiness in dealing; and those who envied him the means he possessed, revenged themselves by ridiculing the awkward manner in which he displayed his ability to spend. And when he availed himself of the power which gave him, to thrust himself into the society of his superiors, his blunders excited the pity of the more generous and candid, and the ridicule and contempt of the rest.

Some of the neighbors were discussing some instances of rudeness and vulgarity of which he had been guilty. Father Smith observed, that it was well for Holly that his grandfather was born before him.

"If," said he, "he had not found a fortune ready-made, with all his shrewdness, he would not have had sense enough to make one for himself."

"And now he has got it," added miller Brown, "he struts about with it like a little boy in man's clothes; he does not know how to carry himself. For all his long purse and gay clothes and fine horse, 'Jack will never make a gentleman.'"

"No," replied Miss Green, "he is low born, and," drawing up her neck, and screwing her mouth, "'What can you expect from an animal but the noise that it makes?'"

"Aunt means, I suppose," interposed Mrs. Green, "only she is too polite to say it, 'What more can you expect from a pig but a grunt?' though, for my part, I do not see that people must be rude and vulgar, because they do not happen to be born in high life. I know some—there is Joseph Morton, for intance—his father was a day-laborer, and his mother a dairy-maid; and he has never been any thing beyond a laborer himself; and yet he knows how to behave himself as well as any gentleman. I do not mean for fine bows, and such as that; but he has got a proper answer to give every body; and I do not believe there is a person in the town, from the squire to the ploughboy, that does not respect him. So it is not altogether birth. What do you say, Master Griffiths?"

"Why, Mrs Green," replied my grandfather, "as to birth, I cannot say I lay much stress upon that; for, whether the child of a lord or a ploughman, 'Man is born like a wild ass's colt,' Job xi. 12; and to every child of man, I think there are two things wanted to make him a real gentleman; and these two things are education and religion. By education, I do not mean learning Latin and Greek; these he may have, or be without; but being taught to think and feel aright, especially on all matters where conduct has to do with the rights and feelings of others. You know Joseph Morton's parents were not learned people; but they had good sense and good feeling, and they cultivated them in their son. If you think for a moment of Joseph Morton's habitual manners, I believe you will be led to conclude, that what has gained him such universal respect, is neither more nor less than the uniform regard he manifests to the feeling of others. He perceives at once, what would be likely to injure or offend, and he avoids it. He sees what is likely to benefit and gratify those with whom he comes in contact, and he pursues it. This is true politeness. Whoever may practise the one, or neglect the other, be his rank and fortune what they may, is not a gentleman. Then, Joseph Morton is a truly pious man, and religion gives life and permanency to every virtue. Education and early habit will do a great deal towards rendering a person amiable in society; but, when the interests of others run counter to his own, and the perverseness of others tries his temper, and the perplexities of life harass his mind, nothing but religion will prove sufficient to counterbalance the native selfishness of the human heart, and enable the man to love his neighbor as himself, to persevere in doing good and bearing veil, and to maintain equanimity and gentleness under all circumstances. So, instead of despising our neighbor for not exercising what he never possessed, and of which he has never been taught the value, it becomes us to cultivate those feelings and habits in ourselves, and to train our children to the exercise of them, which, if uniformly maintained and manifested in intercourse with society, will effectually screen from all just reproach on the score of rudeness and vulgarity.—'Manners make the man.'"

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE GAZETTE

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 33 MARKET STREET.

Standard--Gold and Silver.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank of Pittsburgh,	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank,	par
Exchange Bank,	par
Bank of North America, Philadelphia	pa
Bank of Northern Liberties,	" pa
Commercial Bank of Penn'a,	" pa
Farmer's and Mechanics B'k,	" pa
Kensington Bank,	" pa
Philadelphia Bank,	" pa
Schuylkill Bank,	" pa
Southwark Bank,	" pa
Western Bank,	" par
Bank of Penn Township,	" par
Manuf'rs & Mechanics' B'k,	" par
Mechanics' Bank,	" pa
Moyamensing Bank,	" par
Girard Bank,	" 12
United States Bank,	" 25
Bank of Germantown,	par
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville,	1
Bank of Gettysburgh;	¾
" Chester County,	par
" Chambersburgh	1½
" Delaware Co.,	par
" Susquehanna Co.,	—
" Bank of Montgomery Co.,	par
" Northumberland,	par
" Lewistown,	1½
" Middletown,	1½
Carlisle Bank,	1½
Columbia Bridge Co.,	1
Doylstown Bank,	par
Erie Bank,	1½
Franklin Bank of Washington,	1
Farmers' Bank of Reading	1
" Bucks Co.,	par
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank,	1½
" " Currency Notes,	1½
" Bank, Lancaster,	1
Lancaster County Bank,	1
Lancaster Bank,	1
Harrisburgh Bank,	1½
Honesdale Bank,	1
Lebanon Bank,	1½
Miners' Bank of Pott'sville	1½
Northampton Bank,	—
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co.,	—
Wyoming,	2
York Bank,	1½
Berks County Bank,	80
West Branch Bank,	10
State Scrip, Exchange Bank,	1½
" " Mercht's & Manufacturers' Bank	par
Scrip of the Interior Banks,	1½
City and County Scrip,	1½
INDIANA	
State Bank and Branches,	4
State Scrip,	20
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank and Branches,	40
Bank of Shawneetown,	50
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Louisville,	2
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	2
Northern Bank and Branches,	2

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF ERIE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LOTS Nos. 3237 and 3240, each fronting on 2nd street, 82 feet 6 inches and 165 deep. These Lots have been occupied by George Kellogg, Esq., as a lumber yard.

Persons wishing to purchase will address, post paid, Mr. GEORGE COCHRAN, Merchant, No. 25, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or R. C. HOLMES, Calcutta, Columbiana County, Ohio. Jan. 30—w3t

(Erie Gazette insert to am't of $1, and charge this Office.)

STATEMENT

Of the affairs of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company,

From the 1st January, 1843, to the 1st of Jan. 1844.

Cost of making the Road, including the Toll Houses	$180,336 92
Stock paid by the State	89,000 00
" " " individual subscribers	65,000 00
Stock paid by individual subscribers deemed solvent	00,000 00
Debts due by the Company	7,765 34
Dividends declared the preceding year	00,000 00

1843. DR.

To amount of Tolls collected	$ 3,839 84
To Debts due by the Company	7,765 34
	$21,605 18

1843. CR.

By paid old debts, including balance due former Treasurer, and Turnpike notes redeemed		$9,695 88
By cash paid for repairs in 1843		3,078 95
" " " Toll Collectors, viz		
" " " N. McCargo, Gate No. 1		400 00
" " " A. Howell, " " 2		200 00
" " " J. Howell, " " 3		175 00
" " " J. Miller, " " 4		200 00
" " " D. Negley, Treas'er, salary		100 00
" " Due Managers for salaries, viz:		
" " " H. Chalfant, President		100 00
" " " C. M. Walthouse		100 00
" " " James Larimer		100 00
" " " Rody Patterson		100 00
" " " Wm. Larimer, Jr., 100 as Sec'y, 25		125 00
" " " of old debts, about		1,211 00
" " " for repairs in 1843		5,041 31
" " " D. Negley, Treasurer		968 01
" " " Auditors		20 00
		$21,605 18

STATEMENT

OF THE REPAIRS AND EXPENDITURES ON DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE ROAD.

On Section No. 1 from Pittsburgh to Wilkinsburgh, by R. Patterson, Materials, labor, grading, &c	3,736 37
On Section No. 2, from Wilkinsburgh to Turtle Creek, by Wm. Larimer, Jr.; Materials, labor, culverts, &c	1,843 10
On Section No. 3, from Turtle Creek to Stewartsville, by H. Chalfant; Materials, labor, &c	1,004 89
On Section No 4, from Stewartsville to Adamsburgh, by C. M. Walthouse; Materials, labor, &c	1,780 53
On Section No. 5, from Adamsburgh to Greensburgh, by James Larimer; Materials, labor, &c	1,355 40
	$9,620 29

The undersigned, having been elected Auditors, by the Stockholders of the G. and P. Turnpike Road Company, to audit and settle the accounts of the Managers and Treasurer of said Company, agreeably to the act of Assembly, passed the 17th day of April, 1841, do certify that we have examined said accounts, and find them correct, to the best of our knowledge.

JOHN McMASTERS, Jr., } Auditors.
JOHN IRWIN, }

January 30, 1844.—wlt.

(Greensburgh Intelligencer copy; charge this office)

CAUTION.

I HEREBY warn all persons against harboring or trusting my wife, MARY, who left my bed and board on the 11th inst., without just cause or provocation. I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH EDMONSON.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w3t*.

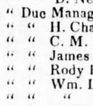
EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M FRENCH, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HERRON,
WILLIAM DIXON,
Executors.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w6t*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.



A TWO ACRE LOT, on which is erected a Steam Mill, a Dwelling house, Drug Store, Office and other necessary out-buildings. The mill is 36 by 44 feet, 3 stories high, has 2 pairs of Burrs and 1 of common stones, and is well calculated for doing merchant and country work. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, between two thriving villages, and well worth the attention of those who may wish to engage in the Flouring business. The above property will be divided, if required, and sold on a reasonable credit, or exchanged for farming property in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Further information on the subject will be furnished to any person requesting the same, by letter, directed to the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., or to Egolf and Foster, Western Real Estate Agency, Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. T. GILLIAM.

Dec. 5, 1843.—wtf.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

FAHNESTOCK'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

A CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS.

IT has met with a success hitherto unparalleled. The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the results of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation during the last 15 years, and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—nor unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for Worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country, which can be seen by calling on the proprietors or their authorized agents; and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Have now stood the test of 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a safe and valuable remedy, in Intermittent, Remittent, and Bilious Fever, jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomiting, Colds, and all complaints of an inflammatory character. The complete and universal satisfaction which has been given by these Pills, to all who have once used them, renders the publishing of the numerous certificates in their favor, unnecessary. To prevent counterfeiting, they are now put up in a red Xylographic wrapper.—Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S LIQUID OPODELDOC

This Liquid Opodeldoc differs entirely from the common Opodeldoc. It is warm and attenuating, and will be found peculiarly serviceable in Rheumatic and Gouty affections, Stiffness of the neck or joints, Numbness, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.—It may also be applied for sudden Headache, Tooth ache, recent burns and scalds, where the skin is not broken. Finches and wounds under the nails will be speedily relieved by it.—Price 25 cts. per Vial.

FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. PNEUMONIC, OR COUGH BALSAM.

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value. It is pleasant to the taste, and offered at so low a price as to place it within the reach of every person.—There are, perhaps, but few Cough preparations that will produce such decided effects in so short a time. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. CARMINATIVE LOZENGES,

Have cured hundreds of the Bowel complaint while not an instance has yet come to our knowledge in which they have failed. They will certainly and speedily allay the morbid irritability of the bowels, restore the checked perspiration, and in a short time cure the most inveterate case of Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, or habitual looseness.—Price 25 cents per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. COUGH LOZENGES,

Possess all the virtues of the best Cough Syrups, and being composed of vegetable extracts in a concentrated form, are very convenient to carry in the pocket, while they are not liable to injury by freezing, fermentation or breakage. Both the above Lozenges are pleasant to the taste.—Price 25c per box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. EYE-WATER,

For the cure of inflammation of the Eyes. This Eye-Water has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for diseases of the Eyes, arising from irritation produced from sand, dust and other foreign substances—acrid vapors—exposure to intense light—blows—sudden changes of temperature—colds—absorption of scrofulous—small pox, and other virulent matters; also, the effects of scarlet and other fevers. Price 25 cents per Vial.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S. RUBEFACIENT.

External applications for a certain class of inflammatory affections, have been in constant use and high favor, from the commencement of the healing art to this time, and the proprietors of the above medicine flatter themselves that they have at length discovered a combination that embraces all the properties requisite to cure the complaints in which stimulants are usually employed.

The Rubefacient is an emolient, and at the same time a powerful and permanent stimulant. The complaints for which it is principally used, are Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many affections of Horses and Cattle such as Sprains, Bruises, Ring Bone, Spavin, &c. &c.—Price 25 cents per Vial.

☞ In order to bring the above valuable remedies within the reach of every person, they have all been put at the very low price of 25 cents each.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Jan. 17 Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A FAIR OFFER TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

LIVER COMPLAINT.

HERE is the certificate of an individual who has had a diseased liver for 8 years, and by using SELLERS' LIVER PILL has been effectually cured. Who can doubt their good qualities after reading the following:

MR. R. E. SELLERS: SIR—I feel it my duty, briefly to state to you, for the benefit of all persons who are, or may be afflicted with the dreadful complaint of a diseased Liver.

About 8 years ago I was first attacked with the Liver Complaint. I applied to Dr. Sensney, of Chambersburgh, Pa; after trying for 2 years to give me relief, he finally told me nothing would cure me. I then removed to this State, and from time to time I applied to three several physicians, who all said they could cure me, but never did. I experienced a slight relief sometimes, but nothing permanent; after which I concluded that there was no help for me, and that I would most certainly go the way of all the earth, as I had concluded never to take any more medicine. I visited a neighbor of mine who had used your pills, and found great relief (and eventually a permanent cure.) I too thought, after reading the symptoms of a diseased liver, that it suited my case precisely. I then concluded that I would try once more, so I purchased 1½ boxes, and found to my utter astonishment, they effected a perfect and entire cure. I would also state that the day I began to take them I weighed 125 pounds; in ten days I found my flesh increase, and my appetite so good that I was curious to know how much I gained, which I found to be six pounds in ten days, and this too I gained in the harvest field at my work. If any doubt the truth of the above, let them come to me, and I can testify to every word of the above being true,

CHAS. G. HART.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1843.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, (Successor to Shinn & Sellers,) No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city, S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Dec 9—6

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in and for the County of Allegheny:

THE PETITION of John Knox, Administrator, and Letitia Foster, Administratrix, of the estate of WILLIAM M. FOSTER, late of the city of Allegheny, and now deceased,—

Respectfully showeth—That the said William M Foster died intestate, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and forty-three, seized of an interest hereinafter described in a tract of land containing two hundred and fifteen acres, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, being the one half of the tract which was devised to John L. Hill, William F. Hill, and said William M. Foster, by the last will of John Foster, late of Adams County.

That previous to the decease of said William M. Foster, he had made and authorized to be made, a full sale of his interest in said tract of land, and had also, by various letters, authorized and empowered John L. Hill to make the sale of his interest in said land as aforesaid—That by virtue of said authority given to John L. Hill, and in pursuance of the wishes of said William M. Foster, the said John L. Hill did, on the twentieth day of January, 1843, enter into Articles of Agreement with a certain Albert Vandyke, of Franklin township, Adams county, for the sale of said tract of land, and for the sale of the interest and title of the said William M. Foster therein—That by the terms of said Article of Agreement the Deed for said tract of land was to be made on the 1st day of April, 1844.

The said William M. Foster being now deceased, his Administrators as aforesaid, setting forth that it would be against equity to rescind said contract, pray the Court that an order may be made, directing notice to be given to the said Albert Vandyke, and all other persons interested in the estate, to appear and show cause why the Court should not decree the specific performance of the contract by the Administrators as aforesaid, according to the true inter